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Eastern Europe

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ROMANIAN REPRESENTATIVES ADDRESS ECOSOC SESSIONS

Constantin Ene-26 July

AU1620028Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 26/7/1978--Speaking during the debates in the ECOSOC [UN Economic and Social Council] on science and technology, the chief Romanian delegate, Ambassador Constantin Ene, highlighted the cardinal importance of science and technology as one of the major fields of action for the establishment of the new international economic order. Referring to the UN conference on science and technology to be held in Vienna in 1979, the Romanian ambassador dwelt on the fact that its success will depend on its good preparation, but especially on the states' political will to adopt concrete measures and take concrete actions. In this context, reference was made to the results of the preparatory conference of the countries within the region of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, held in Bucharest, in June 1978. Mentioning that more than 90 percent of the world's scientists live in the UN-E.C.E. region, and that developing countries exist in this region too, whose technical and scientific potential is lower, the Romanian representative considered that these two essential traits were the premises for the Bucharest meeting to be a general preparation of the Vienna conference.

The time we have left until the Vienna conference, the speaker went on, has to be used efficiently, to define in more precise terms its nature and purposes. From this point of view, the meeting has to be channelled toward action, for the purpose of developing the scientific potential of all the countries of the world, especially of the developing ones. Secondly, the preparations now being made have to lead, by joint efforts, to the adoption of clear decisions. Thus, the political will of the governments is necessary to the end of commiting themselves in concrete projects of action. Special attention has to be paid to the programme of action to be submitted to the conference. In this framework, the speaker referred to the proposals presented by Romania at the Bucharest meeting, stressing also the importance of the mechanism that will be entrusted with the translation into life of the decisions that are to be adopted by the Vienna conference.

Gheorghe Tinca-27 July

AU2721402 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, (AGERPRES), 27/7/1978--Speaking at the E.C.O.S.O.C. session, Romania's representative Gheorghe Tinca, pointed to the major role incumbent on the U.N.D.P. [United Nations Development Program] in coordinating and organising technical assistance to the developing countries. Highlighting the positive results obtained by the U.N.D.P. in 1977, the speaker emphasized the need for doubling the efforts of this agency to rapidly adapt itself to the demands of the new inter-state relations and to the priority objectives of establishing the new international economic order.

For the attainment of these objectives, the U.N.D.P. has to further maintain its universal vocation, the only able to secure it the necessary vitality of overcoming any political and financial difficulty. There is no justification for the elimination of developing states that are more advanced economically as long as these consider that they need the assistance they receive within the programme--the Romanian representative stressed. The speaker then referred to the decisive role of the states' political will--particularly of the developed ones--to support, by adequate contributions, technical assistance to the developing countries to ensure thus the usefulness and efficiency of the U.N.D.P. Romania, he said, attaches special importance to its relations with the U.N.D.P. and is desirous of enforcing new forms of cooperation, useful both to our country and to the U.N.D.P. Referring to the activities in the sphere of population, Romania's representative noted, as a positive fact, the growing tendency of several developing countries to broach the population question in the broader context of their economic and social development. It is necessary that this orientation be encouraged.

GDR REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD271915Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva--International developments have now reached a stage at which it is more urgent than ever, in the interests of safeguarding peace, to render political detente irreversible and to augment it by military detente. This was stated today, to the Geneva disarmament committee, by the GDR representative, Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder.

For this reason, the course and results of the UN special disarmament session had been guided by the realization that lasting peace, security and cooperation between peoples can only be guaranteed when the arms race is ended. The GDR had made great attempts to contribute to the success of the session. Dr Herder stressed that the "stimuli for disarmament emanating from the UN special session must be utilized without delay."

The statement by the GDR representative went on: "The banning of all nuclear weapon tests, which all nuclear powers should accede to, can and must, however, only be one step on the road to ending the nuclear arms race. This ban must be followed by more radical measures aimed at removing the danger of a nuclear war entirely." For this reason, the GDR supported the Soviet proposal on immediately beginning negotiations to end the production of nuclear weapons of all kinds and to gradually reduce stockpiles to the point of their complete termination.

"Recently, reports have become more frequent according to which preparations for producing the neutron weapon and stationing it in various parts of the world are being continued. We are concerned with the latest decisions by the U.S. Government, which make it possible to produce the key elements of these weapons," Dr Herder emphasized. "We take this opportunity to point once more to the urgency and topicality of our demand for conclusion of an agreement banning the neutron nuclear weapon. For this reason, it is high time that the committee begin to discuss immediately the draft agreement submitted by eight socialist states," the statement concludes.

PROGRESS, TRENDS IN MBFR ASSESSED BY PRESS

GDR's NATIONAL-ZEITUNG

AU271835Y East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 26 Jul 78 pp 1-2 AU

[G.A. commentary: "Vienna and the Two Trends"]

[Text] Never in the 5-year history of the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have the hopes of the peoples of our continent for progress toward military detente been so well founded as after the conclusion of the 15th round of the talks. Before the conference adjourned for its summer break, Soviet chief delegate Ambassador Tarasov declared that there had been a recent turn for the better in the negotiations.

Of what does this turn consist? After a long period of marking time, caused by the NATO states' rigid position, things have begun to move again at the Vienna Hofburg Conference Hall, due to the socialist states' proposals of 8 June. [paragraph continues]

As a result of the discussion of these proposals, it was possible to essentially increase the number of questions in which agreement was reached.

As you know, the socialist states originally suggested that all states reduce their ground and air forces in central Europe, including the principal types of armament, by about 17 percent, thus reducing the armed forces of both military groupings to a good 800,000 men. Since the participating Western states rejected such comprehensive reductions however, the socialist states accommodated them in a number of points. What are these points?

First of all, there was the consent to a collective ceiling of ground and air forces of 900,000 men. Only the ground forces of the participants are to be reduced, by 12-13 percent, to a collective ceiling of 700,000 men on each side. This means that the socialist states are to reduce by 105,000 men and the Western participants by 91,000 men.

Moreover, only selected armaments are to be reduced; in other words, not all main types of armaments--which would be the most just and effective method--will be reduced. In a first phase, the United States, in accordance with its offer, is to reduce armament by 1,000 nuclear warheads and by some means of delivery for nuclear weapons, while the USSR has declared its readiness to withdraw 1,000 combat tanks and 250 infantry combat vehicles from the reduction area.

And finally, only the ground forces of the USSR and the United States are to be initially reduced during a first phase, in the ratio of 2:1, provided that the other participating states, including those of West Europe, which account for three-quarters of the NATO armed forces in central Europe, reduce their ground forces during a second phase proportional to their share of [the forces deployed in] central Europe. As a result of the two reduction phases, the approximate equilibrium will be maintained, but at a lower level.

This equally principled, flexible and constructive negotiating position of the socialist states--as is easily recognizable even to laymen--is aimed at achieving an acceptable compromise, at expanding detente to include the military sphere and, thus, at strengthening its foundations. Unfortunately, the Western side's answer is still lacking; it is taking a lot of time for "studying."

It is not surprising to us, either, that the military-industrial complex of the imperialist NATO states--the sharpest opponent of peaceful coexistence--fears every step toward discontinuation of the arms race and toward disarmament. This is because of its profits, and it would therefore like to deny political detente, this decisive trend of international development, and the foundation that makes it unshakable. We declared this as early as at our 11th [as published] party congress, and we also regard the latest attacks of the opponents of detente as an ultimately futile but highly dangerous reaction to the increasingly effective movement for altering the international balance of forces in favor of peace and security.

The U.S. Senate recently adopted a $36 billion armament program which provides for even more arms than the government had demanded. A fifth nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and additional combat planes are to be put into service. Another $3.9 billion were allocated for expanding military bases abroad. In the Nevada desert, a nuclear weapon test took place. The FRG, Great Britain and France plan to produce the most up-to-date combat planes and the next generation of missiles. Anticommunism and incitement against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are running in high gear in the United States and in Western Europe.

The effective existence of two opposite trends in international developments cannot and must not be overlooked by anyone. Vienna is one of the arenas of the complicated struggle for strengthening the trend of detente, for making it a permanent element of European security.

Bulgaria's OTECHESTVEN FRONT

AU261733Y Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 24 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Second part of dispatch from Vienna by Kostadin Batkov, OTECHESTVEN FRONT special reporter on progress in MBFR talks]

[Excerpts] Is There Any Light at the End of the Tunnel? Yes Or No?

After the rains, the sun came up in Vienna and revealed the beauty of this city, which lies along the Danube River.

In the colony of approximately 250 diplomats--ambassadors, specialists and hundreds of journalists who are following and reporting, the Vienna talks also seemed to clear up, when the latest proposals by the socialist countries were submitted to the conference. A new atmosphere engulfed the delegates and a more keen interest, intense expectation and relief was felt when the end of the tunnel was seen. I felt an optimism, too, in the words of Emil Keblusek, ambassador and leader of the CSSR delegation:

The latest proposals submitted by the socialist countries are of basically major importance and we hope that they will bring a turning point in the negotiations.

Q: How do you justify such an optimism?

A: The latest proposals retain the stipulations in our previous initiatives, namely: a recognition of the realistic correlation in forces which arose historically in central Europe.

In Reply to the "Soviet Threat" Campaign

The proposals simultaneously assess those elements upon which the Western side has insisted--Comrade Keblusek continued--and which it raised as a factor in the conditions necessary to moving the talks ahead. Our optimism is based on this element. We also assessed the Western stand, which is primarily striving to reduce the ground forces. The demand to reduce the Soviet and U.S. forces in the first stage, and to retain such a correlation between U.S. and Soviet forces has also been taken into account. These are only some of the elements to which I wish to draw attention. We, of course, would like to consider this as a minimal program. In our previous proposals, we expressed readiness for a broader reduction.

The latest proposals have a truly compromising nature and we hope that they will become a realistic basis for the elaboration of an agreement.

They are a worthy reply of the socialist countries to the propaganda campaign of the so-called "Soviet threat."

Will the Nuclear Terror Continue?

It seems that the U.S. delegation--based on some agreement with other delegations (and this is because none of the "Western" delegations wanted to speak with me)--declined a talk with the OTECHESTVEN FRONT special correspondent. The U.S. diplomats in Vienna excused themselves, saying that the proposals which had been made "are rather complicated and require deep study." They promised an "additional meeting," which still has not taken place, but which is expected.

TEXT OF DECLARATION ON RELATIONS WITH SFRY PUBLISHED

AU2710l5Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jul 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria: "On the All-Round Development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav Relations"]

[Text] In the consistent and tireless efforts of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to continue to deepen the process of detente in international politics and turn it into an irreversible one, to strengthen peace and security and develop broad and mutually beneficial cooperation among states in an atmosphere of understanding and trust, the policy we conduct toward the SFRY takes a major place.

In the accountability report to the 11th BCP Congress, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out: "We are steadily pursuing a line of friendship in the development of our relations with the SFRY. As a result of the positive efforts made, there has been marked progress in political contacts, in economic cooperation and in cultural ties. We attribute major importance to the relations between the BCP and the LCY and will do everything to develop the friendship between the two countries."

The policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the all-round development and strengthening of the ties of cooperation with the SFRY is in keeping with the lasting common interests and aspirations that the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples had in their struggle for national and social liberation in the past and that they have in today's struggle for peace and socialism. This policy, which has been clearly and authoritatively substantiated in official documents and statements of the most responsible Bulgarian leaders many times, is being confirmed by everyday practical activities for the all-round development of bilateral relations.

At variance with the obvious and generally known facts, this principled and consistent policy has for years now been presented in an untrue light. Unfortunately, it has become the regular practice for some official institutions and responsible figures in the SFRY to nurture and act as the initiators of such distortions. All this has been done in an atmosphere of a large campaign in the Yugoslav mass media against the BCP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian party and state leadership.

Unjustified charges and claims were recently leveled against the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the 11th LCY Congress and were even included in the congress documents that determine LCY policy. There were also arbitrary assertions distorting Bulgaria's stand on policy on the so-called "open questions" in the 29 June 1978 SFRY Foreign Affairs Secretariat declaration inconnection with the 15 June 1978 Blagoevgrad speech by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian side has not responded to this provocative approach, convinced that the difficult and complicated questions must be discussed and resolved along the path of a calm, equitable and friendly dialog. In the situation that has been created, with the world public having been incorrectly and tendentiously informed about the stands of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, it is necessary for the public to be acquainted with our stands on the basic questions of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations.

The policy which the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is steadily pursuing is oriented toward all-round cooperation with the LCY and the SFRY. The basic and inviolable principles of this policy are full equality, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual benefit and respect for territorial integrity.

The socialist system, the two parties' common communist ideals and their identity or closeness of views on basic problems of international life on the one hand, and the geographical and cultural proximity of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples on the other, are a solid objective basis for making the relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia become a model of good neighborliness.

There have never been and there are no vacillations in the principle-minded line of the BCP vis-a-vis the LCY, Socialist Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav peoples. It is a line of communist solidarity, a line of supporting the socialist achievements of the Yugoslav working people, a line of developing the mutually beneficial cooperation in implementing the common goals in building socialism. It is a line of eradicating prejudice, distrust and other remnants of the bourgeois past, it is a principled and class-oriented line.

It is also a fact that, in addition to those things which logically and profoundly bring the two parties and countries closer together, there are also certain differences between them, differences motivated by their specific national circumstances. There are at the same time difficulties and unsolved problems which we have inherited from history.

The question of how to tackle these differences is of exceptionally great importance. This is a major question of principle and the long-term prospects of the bilateral relations depend to a large degree on the correct presentation of this question.

Without underrating the significance or the complexity of the existing problems, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared, we "adhere to the view that, in the relations between states--particularly when these states are socialist ones--there is only one way, only one method to overcome the difficulties that have arisen. This method is to plant one's feet firmly on the main principle which unites us lastingly and logically: our joint interest in building socialism in close cooperation and under conditions of peace and friendship. Only by developing our relations on this basis, only in the process of their uninterrupted expansion and deepinging will we succeed in successfully solving the so-called "open questions" in a spirit of realism and mutual respect, along the path of comradely dialog and by strictly observing the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and respect for territorial integrity."

Letting themselves be guided by precisely these basic tenets, the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are making consistent efforts to attain all-round development of the cooperation with the LCY and the SFRY.

It can be noted with satisfaction that in recent years effective progress has been made in developing the mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries. The resumption and activation of relations and exchanges between the BCP and the LCY are of special significance. Contacts along state lines and between sociopolitical organizations are also expanding. There is also considerable progress in developing commercial, economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The goods exchange between the two countries is doubling every 5 years. The treaties that have been signed in the sphere of specialization and industrial production sharing in industry are also a positive fact. The measures agreed upon by the two countries on exchange in certain fields of culture, science and education are also being implemented.

At the same time the objective conditions prevailing in the two neighboring socialist states and their mutual interests make it possible and even necessary for Bulgarian-Yugoslav cooperation to be elevated to a new and higher level.

Letting itself be guided by these views, the Bulgarian side has repeatedly and officially proposed that a unified complex program of various measures designed to develop cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY be drawn up; a program which should extend to all spheres--political, economic and cultural--and also along all lines--party, state and social. Specifically, the proposals submitted by the Bulgarian side envisage the following aspects in the development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations; aspects which should serve as a basis for the elaboration of such a complex program. In the political sphere:

--Primarily to expand cooperation between the BCP and the LCY, exchange opinions and experience between the Central Committees;

--Expand the contacts between the governments, parliaments, and the sociopolitical and mass organizations;

--Expand direct cooperation between various offices, institutes, organizations, enterprises and towns;

--Expand relations between the people inhabiting the border areas.

In the sphere of foreign policy and international relations:

--To exchange opinions and engage in consultations between the BCP and LCY Central Committees and also between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs on topical questions touching on the international situation and the international workers and communist movement; questions that are of mutual interest;

--Develop cooperation between the representatives of the two countries in international organizations and forums.

In the economic sphere:

--To apply the most up-to-date forms of economic cooperation in implementing the agreement on long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation and on cooperation and specialization in production, and on this basis, expand the exchange of goods;

--Coordinate the national economic plans and jointly solve the major economic problems of mutual interest;

--Develop cooperation in the field of communications, transportation, road construction and in linking the energy systems;

--Jointly appear on the markets of third countries;

--Develop cooperation in environment protection;

--Expand tourism;

--Increase the goods exchange in areas close to the border.

In the sphere of cultural cooperation:

--Expand relations and exchanges between the scientific, educational and cultural institutions and institutes, between the academies of sciences, universities and creative unions;

--Engage in joint basic and applied scientific research and development;

--Exchange artistic and performing groups, exhibitions, motion pictures and so forth;

--Expand cooperation in the sphere of the press, radio and television; which media, through good-intentioned and objective information on the two countries, should contribute toward consolidating mutual respect and the friendship between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples.

As in the past, today, too, the Bulgarian side is prepared to immediately tackle the drawing up and implementing of such a complex program. Its introduction in daily life would undoubtedly contribute toward creating a propitious atmosphere for seeking and finding mutually acceptable solutions to the difficulties and problems that exist in Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations.

What are the views of the Bulgarian side on the essence of these difficulties and problems?

As is known, the main difficulties along the path of developing bilateral relations arise from the fact that the Yugoslav side presents claims concerning the so-called Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The position of the Bulgarian side concerning these claims includes three principled factors which constitute its essence.

The first relates to who is empowered and competent to determine the national composition of a given country, the national consciousness of its people or part of its people.

In its policy concerning the national question, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, being a socialist country, is guided by the basic tenets of Marxist-Leninist teaching. These basic tenets include, on the one hand, the requirement to guarantee the voluntary and free self-expression of the people's national consciousness as well as equal rights for each citizen regardless of his national origin or nationality, and the elimination of all national privileges. On the other hand these tenets include the requirement to strive for a comprehensive approximation and cohesion of the working people of all nationalities in their struggle for their common goals and interests--the building of socialism and communism.

The BCP applies these principles of Marxism-Leninism by interpreting them in their dialectical unity, their substance and indivisibility, in conformity with the opinion that it is just as wrong to underrate the role of the national-specific aspect as it is to underrate the role of the international aspect. It is particularly dangerous to echo the views of nationalism and to elevate the national principle above all else, neglecting the main, social class criterion.

The national question in Bulgaria has been solved on the basis of the consistent and comprehensive application of the above-mentioned basic Marxist-Leninist requirements, in keeping with the freely and democratically expressed will of the Bulgarian citizens. This has been expressed in a supreme and juridically meaningful manner in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a constitution that was adopted in a freely conducted national referendum.

The national realities in Bulgaria have been shaped in the course of a historical process and have been influenced by the economic, social and cultural circumstances in the country; they have been expressed under the strict observance of the inalienable right of each citizen to determine his own national affiliation under conditions of complete equality and in the absence of any discrimination whatsoever. Hence, the question on the nationality of the population in Bulgaria has been solved by those who alone possess this sovereign right: the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In this state of affairs, to attempt to determine the nationality of part of the Bulgarian population from the outside and claim the right of guardianship over it under whatever pretext cannot be considered otherwise than as interference in our domestic affairs. This obviously is contrary not only to Marxist-Leninist principles but also to the generally accepted principles of respect for sovereignty and independence; principles which every state, Yugoslavia included, insists, with every right, are observed in respect to it. The People's Republic of Bulgaria adheres strictly to these principles, solemnly confirmed in the CSCE Final Act, and it has not interfered and does not intend to interfere in anyone else's domestic affairs. It has every right to expect that it should be treated in the same way.

The second principled question refers to the population of Blagoevgrad Okrug. It is no secret to anyone that when the SFRY claims there is a "Macedonian national minority" in Bulgaria it actually has the population of this okrug in mind. These claims have no foundation whatever either in the historical facts or in the existing objective realities.

In order to reply correctly and objectively to the question of the national nature of the population of the Pirin area, one must respect present realities--the will of this population itself--on the one hand, and one must review the history of this population, the socioeconomic, political and cultural-ideological processes to which it has been subjected, on the other, as well as analyze the facts connected with the formation and development of the Bulgarian nation.

It is a generally known fact that a nation is the product of the bourgeois epoch and the transition from a feudal social system to a capitalist one. It is usually the product either of a nationality that has existed throughout centuries, or, more seldom, of the division of a nationality or the amalgamation of several nationalities. It is also possible, of course, for new nations to come into being even later as a result of the division of an existing nation and the creation of two states, and so forth.

Historical science, not only of Bulgaria but also of the world, has firmly and incontrovertible established that the Bulgarian nation was created on the basis of the Bulgarian nationality that was formed in the 9th and 10th centuries in Miziya, Dobruzdha, Thracia and Macedonia. The process of the formation of the Bulgarian nation begins with the emergence of capitalism in the Ottoman Empire during the second half of the 18th and the 19th centuries. This process took place under the conditions of foreign domination. It found expression in the emergence and development of the Bulgarian national church, the foundation of Bulgarian national schools and in the movement for an independent Bulgarian state.

There are no data to prove the existence of a Macedonian nationality and state in the Middle Ages or the existence of a Macedonian nation during the Renaissance. The historical documents incontrovertibly testify that the Bulgarians of Macedonia were among the most active in the formation of the Bulgarian nation. They participated most actively in the political, cultural, educational and church struggles of the Bulgarian people. Paisiy Khilendarski, the forefather of the Bulgarian revival period, for example, originates from this area. No one in Bulgaria or in any other country can imagine Bulgaria without Paisiy Khilendarski, without his "Slavobulgarian history." Eminent figures of the Bulgarian revival like the Miladinovi brothers, Grigor Purlichev, Rayko Zhinzifov, Yordan Khadzhikonstantinov, Kiril Peychinov and others who were born, lived and worked there felt and called themselves Bulgarians. The Bulgarian ethnic character of the Slav population in Macedonia at that time is borne out by many Turkish, Serbian, Greek, Romanian, and French statistical data, by eminent scholars from Western Europe and Serbia, by the consuls of the great powers, and so forth.

To question all this would have meant to show disregard for the self-expression of the population's awareness as a nation and nationality in that period and commit violence to historical facts and documents.

No serious and conscientious scholar of any country could allow himself to neglect these facts and documents or their unceremonious falsification. No one in the People's Republic of Bulgaria could agree with the distortion of the national history of the Bulgarian people or with the appropriation of their historical and cultural heritage.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasizes in a most responsible manner that these views concerning the Bulgarian people's history are adduced here for the sole purpose of showing the complete groundlessness of the claims about a "Macedonian national minority" in Bulgaria. It is not right at all to ascribe topical significance to the scholarly elaboration of these questions on such a basis, to make insinuations about the policy of the BCP and socialist Bulgaria. It is also arbitrary and irresponsible to make any analogies to the policy of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie and blame the People's Republic of Bulgaria for not accepting and recognizing the existing realities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, thus displaying claims by the SFRY.

The attitude of the BCP and socialist Bulgaria in respect to the anti-people policy of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie is well known. The BCP has always uncompromisingly condemned this policy. No one has struggled against the great Bulgarian chauvinistic policy of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie more consistently than the BCP. Guided by its class and self interests, the Bulgarian bourgeoisie pursued an anti-people policy in the Balkans and became a tool of foreign imperialist interests. In the final analysis, this led Bulgaria into an alliance with Hitlerite Germany in World War II and to acts of violence against the struggling Yugoslav peoples under the leadership of the Bulgarian monarcho-fascists.

The population of Vardar Macedonia, together with the other Yugoslav peoples, waged heroic struggles against the fascist occupation. The success of the national liberation struggle and the victory of the Yugoslav socialist revolution led to the foundation of the People's Republic of Macedonia. The successes of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia along the path of building socialism are acclaimed in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and a readiness to broadly develop cooperation with it have been expressed. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, strictly observing the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, has repeatedly declared and declares now that it recognizes the existing realities in the SFRY. These realities are regulated by the Constitution and other laws of the SFRY. What nations and nationalities there are on the territory of Yugoslavia is a purely internal question, a question of the peoples of that country. We have never meddled and have no intention whatever of meddling in the future of the determination of the existing realities either in Yugoslavia or in any other neighboring country. The only thing which we do not accept and with which we cannot agree is the formation of the Macedonian nation on an anti-Bulgarian basis by forging historical facts and fanning national hostility to the BCP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people.

In its approach to resolving the so-called "open questions", the Bulgarian side, by accepting the principles of recognizing and respecting existing realities, has every justification and right to expect that this selfsame realistic principle of recognizing and respecting the realities in Blagoevgrad Okrug will also be assumed by the SFRY.

For centuries--before the emergence and development of capitalism, when the nations began to be formed, as well as afterwards--the population of what is now Blagoevgrad Okrug has felt itself to be an indivisible part of the Bulgarian people, has unequivocally expressed its Bulgarian national origin many times and has always had and still has a Bulgarian awareness, a common historical destiny and the same struggles as the rest of the country's population. As a result of the 1912-1913 wars, this population was liberated from the Ottoman yoke, included within the confines of Bulgaria and continued its natural historic path as an indivisible part of the Bulgarian nation.

This area was one of the hotbeds of the protracted and difficult struggle of the Bulgarian people for national and social liberation. A whole pleiad of Bulgarian national and revolutionary figures come from this area, without whom our old and more recent history would have been unthinkable. It suffices to mention the leaders of the Bulgarian communist and workers movement Dimitur Blagoev, Georgi Dimitrov and the leader of the agrarian union Georgi Traykov.

Toward the end of World War II the Yugoslav side launched a claim to incorporate the Pirin area within Yugoslavia. At that time when Bulgaria found itself in a difficult international situation in connection with the preparations for the implementation of the well known idea of a south Slav federation between the two countries, this question was also a subject of negotiations.

In violation of the Leninist principles on the national question, and as a result of continuous pressure, there was an intensive campaign for the compulsory introduction of an alien Bulgarian national awareness in the population of the Pirin area at that time. Contrary to the bilateral agreements, during that campaign Yugoslavia interfered in Bulgaria's internal affairs in various ways. Abundant documentation on these actions exists, as well as the testimony of witnesses of these events who are still alive. It was that abnormal situation that produced the results of the census, which is the only census Yugoslavia relies upon.

When conditions for the free expression of the will of the population of Blagoevgrad Okrug were created, it once again--as always in the past--clearly and categorically expressed and continue to express its Bulgarian awareness, and it demonstrates that it is an organic and integral part of the Bulgarian nation. This was categorically confirmed by the data of the 1965 and 1975 censuses, as well as by the enthusiastic mass participation by this population in the 1971 referendum on approving the new Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

If one can imagine what palpable political significance could be attributed to well known Turkish, French, Russian, English, American, Serbian, German, Romanian, Czech and other statistical and international surveys of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, which note that the predominant part of the Macedonian population throughout the centuries has been of Bulgarian nationality and national affiliation, then one can understand how absurd it is to base claims on parts of the population of a neighboring state on data from only two censuses, conducted within a decade, and on data isolated from the context of the specific situation in which the censuses were held.

The 11th LCY Congress documents include demands for a "return of the usurped rights" which the "Macedonian national minority" in Bulgaria enjoyed at the beginning of the postwar period. The joint documents of the bilateral inter-party and interstate Bulgarian-Yugoslav talks of the relevant periods are available. No where--in these documents, in the internal law of the People's Republic of Bulgaria or in any bilateral or multilateral international treaty or agreement--is there a word about a "Macedonian minority" in Bulgaria. This is well known by the Yugoslav side.

The indisputable historical facts and documents, just as the all-round free and voluntary expression of the Bulgarian national awareness of the population of Blagoevgrad Okrug today, as in the past, most categorically and indisputably prove that there is not and never has been any "Macedonian national minority" in Bulgaria, and there is no Slav population that differs from the Bulgarian nation in its ethnic origin, language, culture, way of living and religion. Anyone can come and convince himself of this.

Therefore, for us this is not an open question. For us it does not exist in either a national or international context. We have dealt and are dealing with it only because the Yugoslav side has constantly posed this question both in the development of bilateral relations and at international forums.

The third principled question is related to the historical approach. Here, as is well known, difficult problems exist which we have inherited from the complex and contradictory Balkan past. Many facts and events of the past have acquired a different and contradictory interpretation in the two countries.

How is one to approach such a situation? The position of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on this issue is clear: Questions of science cannot and should not be solved by any other way than by using scientific means themselves. Differences in interpreting facts and events of the past should be a matter of proper scientific discussion between expert historians in bilateral meetings, appropriate scientific and theoretical forums and in publications of the two countries. These differences of opinions obviously cannot be solved politically by the imposition of some thesis, and even less by dealing with them through the mass media.

This is the essence of the Bulgarian stands regarding the outstanding questions in the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY. These stands are well known by the Yugoslav side. We have not ignored, avoided or underestimated the outstanding questions. On the contrary, we have proposed and are proposing realistic and mutually acceptable principles and ways for their solution.

However, the bilateral talks during recent years have demonstrated an inconsistent and unconstructive approach on the part of the Yugoslav side.

In Helsinki in 1975, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Josip Tito agreed to create a mixed working group charged with preparing a meeting at the highest level, with the goal of elevating relations between the two countries to a new and higher stage.

As is known, the meetings of the mixed group took place in Sofia in 1976. This meeting was evaluated as necessary and useful by the two sides. As a result of a proposal of the Yugoslav side, it was agreed that the next meeting should take place in Belgrade with a view toward continuing the preparation of the documents related to the summit meeting. The results of the talks were positively evaluated by competent Bulgarian organs. The Yugoslav leadership also evaluated them positively through its official representatives.

Subsequently, however, the Yugoslav side actually revised this evaluation as well as the agreement which was prepared on continuing preparations for the summit meeting. At the same time, at a press conference in Zagreb in 1977, the leader of the Yugoslav delegation to the mixed working group linked the continuation of the dialog with the precondition of evidence of a "certain evolution" in the Bulgarian side's position on the open questions. This demand was picked up by the Yugoslav mass media.

What followed was a sharp escalation of the pressure campaign against the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the BCP, conducted by Yugoslavia through its mass media at international forums and through other means, which was aimed at imposing unacceptable and groundless positions and demands on the Bulgarian side.

This approach and attitude are in sharp contrast with the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

The 11th LCY Congress approved and strengthened this line and elevated it to the rank of party and state policy.

The tenets of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, adopted by the 11th LCY Congress, the 29 June 1978 declaration of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the publication of the Yugoslav 1976 draft documents, as well as the consequent anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign, cannot be evaluated otherwise but as an attempt to conceal the fact that the Yugoslav side rejects the clear and unequivocal proposal of the Bulgarian side on mutually respecting the reality on both sides of the border, on the population's right to independently determine their national affiliation and for a mutual renunciation of all territorial claims and an affirmation of the principle of the inviolability of borders.

Socialist Bulgaria regards the recognition of postwar territorial realities and the inviolability of the existing borders as a fundamental condition for ensuring peace and security. Proceeding from the primary significance of this question and willing to improve the atmosphere and make a step towards strenthening mutual trust, the Bulgarian side, as is known, proposed a new initiative. In his 15 June speech in Blagoevgrad, Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared: "We are ready to sign a joint declaration in which the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY solemnly confirm the principle of the inviolability of borders as well as the mutual renunciation of territorial claims. We are ready to do this immediately, without any delay or preconditions. If the Yugoslav side agrees, I personally am ready to go to Belgrade tomorrow morning to sign such a document with Comrade Tito."

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech in Blagoevgrad and the proposals included in this speech were understood and evaluated throughout the whole world as a significant initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for improving relations with the SFRY.

The declaration of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs rejected our proposal for immediately and unconditionally affirming the inviolability of the borders and the mutual renunciation of territorial claims. At the same time, and paradoxically, it attributed to the Bulgarian side "territorial demands" toward Yugoslavia. By publishing the Yugoslav draft documents of 1976, the Yugoslav side is obviously aiming at giving an apparent authenticity to this accusation.

All documents of the contacts and talks effected so far on the problems of bilateral relations are available. By applying even the greatest dilligence, one cannot find any reason for such accusations in the past, in the 1976 talks, in Comrade Zhivkov's speech in Blagoevgrad or in the practical actions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Things are exactly the opposite. It is obvious from the declaration of the Federal Secretariat of 29 June that it is the Yugoslav side that binds the question of the inviolability of borders and the renunciation of territorial claims with the pre-condition that the People's Republic of Bulgaria recognize the "Macedonian minority" in Bulgaria. We reject this as absolutely unacceptable. We cannot evaluate it otherwise than as an expression of concealed territorial aspirations towards the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

When borders and territories are under discussion the People's Republic of Bulgaria cannot accept any conditions whatsoever. To place the question about the borders after World War II and after Helsinki on such a plane is just as dangerous as it is inadmissible.

Obviously the question still remains open on whether or not the Yugoslav side is prepared--unconditionally and without delay--to agree to the confirmation by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY of the inviolability of their borders and their mutual abandonment of all territorial claims.

Also, the question logically arises on whether this practice and approach of the Yugoslav side toward neighboring socialist Bulgaria is compatible with the SFRY's role in the nonaligned movement and with the principles--continuously proclaimed by the SFRY in this movement--of respect for independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and territorial integrity in relations among states. Or are there two mutually exclusive standards in the policy of the SFRY--one standard being applied when principles have to be declared vis-a-vis representatives of distant countries that are part of the nonaligned movement, whereas quite a different standard is used in the application of the selfsame principles to relations with neighboring countries?

As can be seen, there are radical differences in the positions and approaches of the two countries concerning fundamental and important questions on their mutual relations.

What, then, should be the correct and realistic path of finding mutually acceptable solutions to the questions that give rise to difficulties in Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations?

The open questions can be successfully discussed and solved only in a spirit of mutual respect and esteem; through calm and patient dialog between friends, as behooves equal, sovereign and independent countries; always keeping in mind that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are socialist countries which have not only national interests but also international responsibilities for the common cause of socialism and peace.

Open questions are successfully solved in an atmosphere of all-round development of cooperation and contacts.

Such a development is a prerequisite for a better mutual acquaintance, for strengthening understanding and trust; it is a prerequisite which creates a propitious atmosphere for the calm and constructive discussion of open questions. Our country is consistently and constructively working to overcome the difficulties which hinder the solution of open questions. It has repeatedly declared its willingness to achieve--immediately, comprehensively and finally--a solution to the open questions on the basis of mutual respect for the will of the people themselves and acknowledgment of the realities on both sides of the border.

Since, evidently, the Yugoslav side is not prepared for an immediate solution of the open questions on the basis explained above, all that remains to be done is to persistently seek such a solution by the systematic and even protracted exertion of efforts by both sides.

Under these circumstances the Bulgarian side has proposed in the past, and proposes today, to have both sides reach an agreement by jointly studying, clarifying and finding mutually acceptable and scientifically substantiated views on the disputed questions, and by having coordinated or joint celebrations of notable events and personalities that are common to the history of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples.

It is necessary to exclude all polemics and tendentious information, and to ensure objective, good-intentioned and benevolent information on the situation in the two countries through the channels of the mass media.

These are the only realistic methods of finding mutually acceptable solutions to the so-called "open questions".

As can be seen, the Bulgarian side does not propose a "freezing" or "shelving" of the open questions. [paragraph continues]

It is in favor of exerting conscientious joint efforts for their solution. Yet, since we are dealing here with two sovereign and independent countries and not with countries of which one is the vassal of the other, and, also, if we desire to develop good-neighborly relations and cooperation, we must conduct the discussion on a equal basis. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is always willing to have such a constructive dialog.

These are, in general terms, the principle-minded points of the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria regarding Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, including the solution of the outstanding questions. They have been expressed many times at various levels to the Yugoslav side. They are still in force.

In his 15 June 1978 speech, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, emphasized that: "The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are filled with a genuine desire, readiness and good will to comprehensively develop, on a broad basis and in a large scale, the relations between our neighboring socialist countries and between our parties and peoples that are in keeping with our mutual interests. There are no hindrances on the side of Bulgaria for the development of such relations.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria do not consider thier policy toward the LCY and the SFRY as consisting exclusively of the outstanding questions, although, of course, they realistically take them into consideration. At home this policy is being reviewed more widely and comprehensively. It is a policy which comprises the entire complex of problems connected with the comprehensive development of political, economic and cultural relations between our two neighboring socialist countries.

The policy of our party and state toward the LCY and SFRY is a policy which we steadily followed when Georgi Dimitrov was head of the party and state, and which we have also consistently followed for more than two decades after the BCP Central Committee April plenum. This policy is a constant and lasting one and it is not influenced by any opportunist considerations.

TEXT OF ZHIVKOV'S LETTER TO DIMITROV KOMSOMOL REPORTED

AU192228 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1847 GMT on 19 July carries an announcer-read 100-minute "text" of a letter from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary, to the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee entitled: "Study and Labor, Cheerfulness and Courage", dealing with topical problems of life, work and the role of youth and the Komsomol.

After expressing the BCP's satisfaction with the general state of development of Bulgarian youth and the Komsomol's work, he emphasizes that during the past 10 years a new Bulgarian generation has grown up with a major place and role in Bulgarian life, all the more so because the young people represent 36.6 percent of the workers involved in industry and 19.8 percent of those involved in agriculture and forest industry.

In this connection, Zhivkov also stresses that the needs and responsibilities of youth in all spheres of life have increased. This is why, he says, the issues connected with youth must again be energetically discussed. In this respect, a new approach toward the work with youth and the Komsomol must be undertaken, the quality of the Komsomol's work must be improved, the needs of youth must be correctly regulated in compliance with the interests of society, and the education of youth must be comprehensive and efficient.

Todor Zhivkov goes on to discuss in great detail the ways to form the young man and make him a valuable member of the present socialist society. He states that the educational system must be improved so that the young people can have a solid educational, ideological, cultural and vocational training.

Zhivkov recommends how the youth should use their leisure time, how the housing problems should be solved and how the moral personality of young men should be built.

In this respect he states that the number of divorces "was alarmingly increasing" and adds that according to data, 25 percent of the marriages were dissolving during the first year. Thus, Zhivkov mentions that he must take into account the problems connected with the sexual culture and education of younger generations because ignorance in this sphere frequently jeopardizes the physical and moral health of young people. This is why a comprehensive system for sexual and family education must be established.

Zhivkov criticizes the desire of some young people to listen to Western music and recommends that the Komsomol should regulate the needs and interests of young people. He also adds that the Komsomol must involve in its system the best young men, young workers and young intelligentsia.

Zhivkov states that the socialist patriotism, class and internationalist education of the younger generation is of particular importance for the development of socialist awareness. "At the present stage," Zhivkov says, "the Komsomol must have a system of political education that does not repeat, but complements, develops and deepens the political and ideological knowledge that the youth is studying in the educational establishments."

In conclusion, Zhivkov says that the party work must comprehensively and maximally contribute to essentially and qualitatively improve the Komsomol's activities.

ZHIVKOV VISITS SREDETS AGRARIAN-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

AU272021Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Text] On 27 July Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, visited the Sredets agrarian-industrial complex near Zheleznitsa village. Comrade Zhivkov was accompained by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary, Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of agriculture and food industry, and Angel Bobokov, BCP Central Committee Agriculture Department head.

New agrarian equipment and new technological methods for mowing and foddering in mountainous areas were demonstrated. They were greeted by a collective of scientific workers and specialists which is implementing the system of the Committee on Transport, Agrarian and Construction Machine Building, under the leadership of Engineer Vurban Zandov, Hero of Socialist Labor and chairman of the committee.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov highly evaluated the new machines and recommended that their testing continue so that conditions for their serial production next year can be created.

KUBADINSKI AWARDED ON BIRTHDAY, GREETED BY BCP CC

AU261935Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has awareded Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, with the title Hero of Socialist Labor on his 60th birthday, for active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and for the construction of socialism.

The BCP Central Committee has sent the following greeting message to Comrade Kubadinski:

Dear Comrade Kubadinski, on the day of your 60th birthday and on the occasion of your being awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor, we most cordially and fraternally greet you.

Inspired by the communist ideal tempered in the revolutionary fight carrying weapons in your hands, and encouraged by the constructive path of socialism, all Bulgarian communists and working people recognize you as a noted figure of our party and socialist country, an inspired constructor of the new socialist society, a staunch patriot and internationalist and an enthusistic supporter of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

From the bottom of our heart we wish you good health, vigor and long life, so that you can further ever more enthusiastically and loyally contribute to the socialist prosperity of our dear motherland.

AGREEMENT ON ELECTRIC POWER SIGNED WITH GREECE

AU262052Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A supplement to the agreement on connecting the electric power systems of Bulgaria and Greece was signed in Greece. A trade agreement, attached to the aforementioned agreement on electric power cooperation, was also signed.

Preliminary talks on further developing the cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece in the area of power supply also took place here. The Bulgarian delegation presented some ideas on developing their cooperation. It was agreed to continue the talks in the fall.

STATE COUNCIL NAMES NEW AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA

AU272152Y Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 27 (BTA)--The State Council has issued a decree whereby Mr Dimitur Yordanov Chorbadzhiev is released of his duties as ambassador of Bulgaria to the United Republic of Tanzania. His post is assigned to Mr Serafim Dimitrov Serafimov.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

AU272107Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, on 27 July received (Dagdalin Bark), Mongolian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting .

BRIEFS

MLADENOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, on 26 July received Nikolay Fedorenko, secretary of the USSR Writers' Union. Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, atterded the meeting. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU]

MIKHAYLOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 26 July Ivan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a celebration of the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the Cuban revolution, which took place at the Sofia Army Club. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU]

FURTHER CRITICISM OF CARTER'S RECENT USSR DECISIONS

LD271326Y Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Jiri (Roskot) commentary]

[Text] Since the May session of the NATO Council in Washington, a cold breeze has been blowing constantly from the shores of the Atlantic. The anti-Soviet attacks by official U.S. representatives culminated recently in steps taken by President Carter and his administration which introduce exceedingly dangerous cold war elements into the international situation. The present policy of the U.S. leadership rightly arouses profound concern among the peace-loving world public.

A few days ago, the head of the White House banned the export of a computer to the USSR, and Carter, at the same time, reserved the right to control the export of drilling equipment for the Soviet oil industry. But this discriminatory act, which was announced as an act of retaliation, was not caused by a single hostile anti-American move by the USSR. It appears that it does not suit the White House that Soviet citizens are appearing in Soviet courts for having violated the laws of the country in which they live.

The proven subversive activities of the defendants which, incidentally, are organized by the well-known CIA, are being presented by U.S. representatives as some sort of struggle for human rights. If they want to make themselves look ridiculous in the eyes of the world public, that is their business; but what is dangerous is that, by their demagogy, which they are dragging into interstate relations--particularly between the Soviet Union and the United States--they are endangering a valuable property of all mankind: detente.

Carter's cold war gesture, which aims at dragging political concessions from the Soviet Union, will damage the United States itself. These views are nowadays being voiced very frequently, particularly in U.S. business circles. Their interest in promoting Soviet-U.S. trade has been unequivocally confirmed by a representative of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, (Coldber). Just as sunshine and clouds appear in the sky during variable weather, Carter's utterances and practical moves in the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations also fluctuate. After banning and restricting deliveries of certain technical installations to the Soviet Union, the chief of the White House declared at the end of last week: I know that we cannot interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. I would like to have better relations with the Soviets.

These are mere words. Yesterday's UPI report that the U.S. State Department has suspended all visits by high-ranking U.S. officials to the Soviet Union, however, leaves no one in doubt that Washington has set out along the path of a deliberate deterioration in relations with the Soviet Union. In the U.S. administration's policy, a concept is gaining the upper hand which has been evident ever since Carter arrived in the White House. The essence of this concept is reflected in Brzezinski's unhealthy speculations on misusing detente for interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, in support of their renegades, and for halting revolutionary progress in the world.

The more evident the failure of these U.S. endeavors, the fiercer all anti-Soviet attacks by U.S. ultrarightwing forces of the Brzezinski type. The replica of the cold war into which Brzezinski wants to drive Soviet-U.S. relations has in no way benefited the national interests of the United States. It is a well-known fact in postwar history that cold war methods cannot divert the Soviet Union. And Brzezinski, the political theoretician whose advice President Carter likes to follow, knows this only too well.

HUSAK SENDS GREETINGS TO YOUTH FESTIVAL IN HAVANA

LD271232Y Prague CTK in English 1127 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 27, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak sent a message of greetings to the participants in the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana.

The message expresses deep respect for the determination of young people to enhance anti-imperialist solidarity, to struggle for peace and strengthen friendship. The festival, regardless of the different political, philosophical and religious conviction of its participants, is an expression of the unbreakable will of the young generation from all continents to demonstrate its attitude to the most urgent problems of today and contribute actively to their solution, the telegram says.

Gustav Husak expresses the conviction that the festival will be a significant contribution to the efforts of progressive and democratic forces for further detente, for averting the threat of a nuclear war, for stopping the arms race and production of weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron bomb, and for strengthening international security and peaceful cooperation. The telegram welcomes the determination of young people to support the just struggle of nations for freedom and independence, against colonialism, racism and apartheid, to strengthen their unity and mobilize progressive youth for the anti-imperialist struggle.

TWO FOREIGN MINISTERS TO VISIT IN NEAR FUTURE

Sri Lanka Minister

AU271930Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[CTK dispatch from Prague: "Invitation to Prague"]

[Text] Sri Lanka's Minister of Foreign Affairs A.C. Sahul Hameed will pay an official visit to the CSSR in the next few days at the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Cuban Minister

LD271936Y Prague CTK in English 1743 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 27, CETEKA--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli will arrive in Czechoslovakia in the near future for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

OFFICIALS ON 2-DAY VISITS TO INTERNAL REGIONS

Bilak to West Slovakia

LD261454Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is visiting the West Slovak region, arrived in the Komarno District today.

He is accompanied by Jan Janik, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Ignac Janak, chief secretary of the West Slovak regional party committee; Julius Varga, head of a department in the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food, and other representatives.

Bilak Assesses Harvest

LD272215Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, assessed, in a talk with journalists, his 2-day visit in the West Slovak region, where he was briefed on the progress of the harvest.

He appreciated the fact that not only farmers and responsible party and state bodies but every citizen today experiences an intensive harvest period. He said that the start of this year's harvest was quite complicated, that it was late, but that the harvest is now in full progress. Comrade Bilak noted that, compared with previous years, the organization of the grain harvest has greatly improved. He stressed that the harvest is characterized by a consistent employment of groups of combines and machinery for follow-up work, and he appreciated the fact that enthusiasm and resolve prevail in the fields. We met, said Comrade Vasil Bilak, with many resolute, well-prepared and trained people. It is also necessary to pay tribute to the excellent cooperation between agricultural enterprises. Comrade Bilak pointed out that brigade workers from Bohemia and Moravia are working in Slovakia, as well as in their own fields, and he said he believed that brigade workers from Slovakia will help in the Czech Socialist Republic with the same responsible approach. He said that the harvest is coming to an end in the south of Slovakia and will go on in other parts of the republic. Harvest work is far from being past and, when it is, the same working spirit will have to be maintained in good preparation of the land for further crops.

Vasil Bilak returned to Prague this evening.

Jakes to South Moravia

LD271134Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCS Central Committee, arrived in the South Moravian region today for a 2-day visit. He will be briefed on harvesting progress in the southern districts of the region and on fulfillment of the demanding tasks in agriculture and food.

ECONOMIC DATA FOR FIRST HALF OF YEAR REPORTED

LD271952Y Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 27, CETEKA--The tasks of the Czechoslovak state plan for the first six months of 1978 were in general fulfilled successfully in the sphere of economy.

Industrial production grew by 5.5 per cent compared to the same period of last year, and the volume of construction work increased by 5.2 per cent.

All farm work has been done in time and the purchases of meat and eggs exceeded the plan.

In industry, engineering developed at the quickest rate and its output increased by 8 per cent compared to the same period of last year. The output in the rubber industry increased by 7.8 per cent, and chemical industry by 5.3 per cent. Gross production plans of the enterprises were exceeded by 0.7 per cent.

In harmony with the plan supplies for exports increased more rapidly than those for the home market. Supplies for export increased by 8.2 per cent and those for the home market by 7.2 per cent as compared to the same period of last year.

In the first six months of 1978 a total of 61.8 million tons of coal and lignite were mined in Czechoslovakia, i.e. one per cent more than in 1977.

The production of electric energy increased by 4 per cent and totalled 34,200 million kwh.

In metallurgy the production increased by 3 per cent, in general engineering by 7.8 per cent and in heavy industry by 8.5 per cent. The production of some kinds of consumer durables developed at a quick rate: the production of refrigerators increased by 22.8 per cent, radios by 10.4 per cent and tape recorders by 14.4 per cent.

In the consumer goods industry production increased by 4.8 per cent and the best results were achieved in the polygraphic industry, the wood processing industry and in the clothing industry.

In the sphere of food industry production increased by 5.3 per cent.

The number of people employed in industry increased by 18,800, i.e. by 0.7 per cent. The average monthly wages of employees in industry have reached 2,590 Czechoslovak crowns which is a 4.1 increase as compared with the same period of last year.

The area under grain crops has increased and reached 2,734,000 hectares. The effort to increase resources of protein feeds was reflected in an extended area under legumes (107,000 hectares, i.e. 10,000 hectares more than last year).

The average daily milk yield reached 8.08 litres, an increase of 0.15 litres as against the first half of 1977. Total milk production was 2.2 per cent higher than in the same period of 1977, while the number of eggs increased by 0.3 per cent. Production of animals for slaughter was 74,000 tons higher than last year, milk production rose by 62 million litres and eggs by 28 million.

Building enterprises worked on 5.2 per cent more projects than in the first half of last year but did not achieve the annual planned rate of growth. They failed to fulfil the planned volume in capital construction, especially in housing construction. Public cargo transport carried 308 million tons of goods, an increase of 2.6 per cent.

The foreign trade turn-over rose by 9 per cent, of which 11.6 per cent accounted for trade with the socialist countries. Exports to the non-socialist countries were not increased to the planned extent. Exports in general went up by 7.5 per cent, exports to the socialist countries by 7.8 per cent and to non-socialist countries by 7 per cent. Incomes of the population increased by 5,700 million crowns, i.e. 3.7 per cent. Construction of 46,381 flats was completed. Between January and May, 2.5 million Czechoslovaks travelled abroad, which is 13 per cent more compared with the same period last year. A total of 4.6 million tourists visited Czechoslovakia. At the end of June Czechoslovakia had a population of 15,138,000.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YOUTH FESTIVAL IN HAVANA

Honecker Sends Greetings

LD280952Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0312 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The world festivals of youth and students have, in their 30 years, become the largest and broadest meeting of democratic youth from all over the world. This is noted by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and all GDR citizens, in a message of greetings to the delegates and guests of the 11th world festival in Havana.

The message continues: "Under the slogan 'for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship,' the young generation has prepared itself through various initiatives for the 11th world festival in Havana. It is united by the will to manifest its solidarity with all those who are fighting against imperialism, colonialist oppression, racism and fascist dictatorships. We are convinced that in Havana the world's democratic youth will express their striving for peace and that new actions in the struggle against imperialism and war will be inaugurated."

The message points out that in the GDR, where the world festival was held in 1951 and 1973, the festival idea was deeply rooted in the thoughts and actions of youth. "The 11th world festival assumes an important place in the festival movement. In Cuba, the delegates of the world's youth are being received in the first socialist state in America. The blossoming of socialist Cuba is proof of how much the international balance of power has altered in favor of peace and socialism."

The message wishes the participants of the world festival fresh incentives in the common struggle for a world of peace, social justice and social progress.

Delegates Host Meeting

LD280930Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0054 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana--GDR delegates to the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students received members of the Cuban delegation Thursday evening for a friendship meeting. Artists from the GDR produced an artistic program in their club for about 300 festival participants. It was followed by talks on the work of youth organizations in both countries. The meeting was attended by the first secretaries of the GDR and Cuban youth organizations, Egon Krenz and Luis Orlando Dominguez.

During the world festival, the GDR delegation will host about 50 friendship meetings.

MORE ON HAGER-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO CUBA

LD271454Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana--During the festival in Santiago de Cuba, Kurt Hager, head of the GDR party and state delegation, delivered greetings from the GDR party and state leadership on Cuba's national day, signed by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

On Wednesday, the GDR party and state delegation visited historical sites of the Cuban people's liberation struggle, including the former Moncada Barracks, the birthplace of the army leader, Antonio Maceo, as well as the museum of illegal resistance. Also on the program was a visit to the new museum of piracy, in which is displayed documentary evidence of the aggressive acts by U.S. imperialism and the CIA against socialist Cuba.

WERNER FELFE ATTENDS SPORTS EVENT IN HALLE

LD272238Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Ten thousand members of the Society for Sport and Technology [GST] expressed their resolve to strengthen and protect the socialist fatherland in an all-round manner at the solemn opening of the 3d Military Spartakiad [Wehrspartakiade] in Halle this evening. The patron of the event, Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk Secretariat, conveyed greetings from the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the participants, to the delegations from fraternal socialist countries and to the hosts.

In a vow, the spartakiad participants promised to strive for the highest results--to struggle for victory in a sporting and fair manner. Guenter Teller, chairman of the GST Central Executive Committee, stressed in a speech that the socialist premilitary organization in Halle is giving an account of its well-founded preparation of tomorrow's young soldiers for their military service and the development of manifold military sports activity, through which the defense readiness and capability of many GDR citizens is encouraged.

TWO WEST BERLINERS ARRESTED FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU271341Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Text] On 22 July 1978, the residents of Berlin (West) Gerhard Jopp and Arango Ansorge were arrested at the GDR border crossing point of Horst for crimes committed in abuse of the transit agreement. They had been instigated by a criminal association in West Berlin advocating permanent, professional transit misuse. An investigation was launched and arrest warrants issued. The motor vehicle used for the crime was impounded.

RUNAWAY TEENAGER RETURNED TO W. BERLIN AUTHORITIES

AU271342Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 25 July 1978, 15-year old Susanne Hanau from Berlin (West) was escorted back to West Berlin by the GDR organs in charge. She had been detained on 22 July 1978, after arriving from Denmark at the GDR border crossing point of Rostock/Warnemuende carrying identity papers that did not belong to her.

The teenager's parents had reported her disappearance to the West Berlin Missing Persons Bureau as early as mid-1977, because she had left her parents' house without permission.

U.S. PRESIDENT, GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR COOLING OF RELATIONS

LD272114Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Janos Hajdu Commentary]

[Text] Unfavorable tendencies can be observed in the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States. Why has this change come about? We will read you a commentary on this by Janos Hajdu.

Hardly a day passes without the world press evaluating the development of Soviet-American relations, and the cooling of these relations as a result of the concrete steps taken by the President and government of the United States. The ban on the sale of a computer system and also measures relating to oil-exploration equipment, which are tantamount to a ban, were followed this week by the announcement that the visit of high-ranking officials to the Soviet Union will be considered separately in each instance.

In reality, as some of the concrete decisions during the past few months have indicated, these visits are being consciously curtailed. Together with all the problems left unsolved from earlier periods, such as unfavorable discrimination in the sphere of trade, these acts bring about an effect on bilateral relations which can certainly not be described as an undisturbed continuation of detente. The propaganda organs of the United States, and in its wake the entire mass communications network of the capitalist world, are endeavoring to make these decisions acceptable by reference to ideological motivations. They keep saying that America acts in this fashion toward the Soviet Union which organizes trials in a manner contrary to the political and legal norms of America.

This may sound like a commonplace statement, but in this heightened situation it has to be stated again that Soviet political and legal norms have differed from those in the United States ever since the inception of Soviet power. They were different even at the time the two countries fought as allies against fascism. Thus, the real explanation lies elsewhere.

According to various indications, what is involved now is the fact that influential political advisers in the United States once again think the Soviet Union can be blackmailed. They plan that superior strength can be attained over the Soviet Union. However, since the SALT negotiations cannot be openly sabotaged without running the risk of general condemnation, an excuse is needed for sabotage. Well, bilateral relations are worsening and naturally the SALT negotiations have slowed down. It is to be feared now that on the American side the endeavor to progress in these negotiations is being replaced by the maintenance of the illusion of negotiations, because it can hardly be imagined that while the two great powers encounter a conflict of trust, they can nevertheless come to an agreement on questions affecting the security of existence.

MAGYARORSAG SAYS CARTER 'PUTTING BRAKES' ON DETENTE

LD271225Y Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 27, (MTI)--"Should someone still have doubted that the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist propaganda drive incited by the United States has nothing to do with the protection of human rights, with the fair combat of ideals--now he can make sure of it."

President Carter's decisions crossing Soviet-American trade have shown that the campaign disguised in the cloak of 'protection of human rights' is but a tool in the hands of a policy which is trying to revive certain elements of the cold war. The legal procedures in the Soviet Union provided not the cause but the pretext for the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, to impair the relations of the two great powers and thus put additional brakes on the progress of detente", writes the latest issue of the Budapest foreign political weekly MAGYARORSZAG.

"The fact of the presidential decision in itself is enough to develop concern in everyone who is aware that the state of the Soviet-American relations may also be decisive from the point of view of the world's peace. Should the American government raise the anti-Soviet method of 'external pressure' onto the level of official policy, this would equal poisoning the international atmosphere."

"Still it is not only the mere fact that is disquieting. It's much rather the tendency it reflects. Apparently the so-called military-industrial complex, the war industrial monopolies their close allies in the military circles, has an increasingly great influence on the American government policy, and the administration also seems to seek their 'favors'. The heart of the matter really is that the causes of the turn in the official American policy -which also endangers detente--are not to be looked for in the Soviet Union or the socialist world, but in the United States itself."

"However, this double-facedness of the American policy tells about bad tactics. One cannot seek well-balanced contacts with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries and strengthen peace on the one hand, and incite an anti-Soviet campaign on the other, and solve the grave internal and external problems of the American policy through attacks against the Soviet Union which recall the cold-war era."

"Hungary, similarly to the rest of the socialist community members, and all progressive forces, is interested in the improvement of Soviet-American ties. Even in this situation which has been made difficult by President Carter's decision, the Soviet Union stays loyal to continuing negotiations and will actively participate in them. Progress, however, requires that the American government also weigh up realistically the situation and recognize that the 'hard line' favoured by some people in Washington can only lead to a dead-end street as it has done so many times before."

MTI REPORTS PROBLEMS OF LABOR SHORTAGE

LD271833Y Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 27 (MTI)--Hungary has more jobs than hands to cope with them.

The number of employees grew by 900,000 between 1950 and 1970 to reach 5 million with the national economy reaching the state of full employment. Owing to a considerable shift during these 20 years in the labour set-up, the total number of employees dropped from 2.1 to 1.3 million in agriculture and increased from 900,000 to 2.2 million in industry including the building sector.

Theoretically a boy--excepting those pursuing studies--will take up his first job at the age of 16 and he will go on working till he turns 60. A woman's working age ends at 55 but about half a million of them in the employment age are staying away from socially organized work, the majority of them for family reasons including exemption under the child-minding allowance available for three years from the time of birth, or lack of qualification or simply because of her indispensability as a hand in the private household plot.

The imbalance between labour demand and supply is felt most acutely in Budapest and its environs, than in the northern part of the Transdanubian region, north Hungary and generally at very large industrial centres.

There is little hope, according to forecasts, for the labour force to grow in the near future by an appreciable extent, as the workable age population is predicted to lessen by some 40 thousand in the current fifth five-year plan (1978-80) and by as many again in the next five-year period. Then comes a slight growth so that in 1990 there will be 25,000 more work-age persons than today. Neither will the situation improve, despite the outlook on a further growth of the population, in the coming years because the increase will come to pass in the groups this side and past the work age limit. It is by no means just a passing difficulty because the sources that the national economy will be able to tap for fresh manpower, are sure to become ever scantier than they are today. The social work-hour stock (meaning the total work-time of all workers taken together) will not be larger in 1990 than at present, but the demand for labour will grow because the manpower intensive sectors--transport, trade, education, health and the like--will assume greater weight, as the economic structure changes. Still, to preserve the balance between the need for manpower and the available sources, some expedient must be found to lessen the demand and to augment the supply, both within reasonable limits.

What are the prospects? Female labour seems the least promising source, considering that women's employment has reached its socially highest possible rate so that recruitment from that group could only yield an insignificant plus. More gainful should be to acquire working hands from among the elderly people. Gradually as the average life span grows in our days, so a person remains able to work well beyond his age of retirement. Today there are some 400,000 past the pension age who are working in Hungary and 300,000 of them do so as part-timers, thereby receiving their full pension annuities. The other form is to remain in the job as [a] full-timer with the outlook for an ulterior higher pension, seems not to be very attractive as a stimulator and the number of people under that category dropped from 90,000 to 80,000 between 1976 and last year.

A third possibility of recruitment suggests itself among the partially incapacitated who are still this side of the employment age. The number of disability pension holders grew by 180 thousand in 1960-70 and again by 190,000 between 1971 and 1975. Today there are 600,000 partially incapacitated, the majority of them with locomotor damages. From their ranks it seems possible to obtain considerably labour reserves, taking into account that medical rehabilitation has been raised to a high level. Recruitment from that source could be fairly numerous, considering that today 70 out of 100 partially incapacitated have not taken jobs anywhere.

Looking at the other side of the matter, there are still many enterprises marked by not a very high level of business and labour organization as well as by unnecessary processes which are drawing a lot of manpower away from socially useful work. Savings by searching out and turning to account the internal reserves seems to be practical mainly in the spheres of material transport and administration. Much gain may also derive from closer scheduled labour planning, with the objective that everyone should work in the job where he is most effectively employed.

REPORTAGE ON 27 JULY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

Earnings, Work Order, Investment

LD272105Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Edith Kiraly reports on the session of the Council of Ministers.

How much was in the wage pockets of workers in industry of women and young people last year? This question was answered by the minister of labor at the session of the government.

Naturally, he did not list a lot of detailed figures but reported on the proportions of the earnings in regard to these categories. According to his report, the earnings of workers in large industrial enterprises rose the most to the point where by now there is very little difference between the salaries received by manual workers and those who are directly in charge of production. This is the reason why there are fewer and fewer people in the factories willing to undertake the more responsible positions.

The minister of labor also mentioned the fact, which had been known for some time already, that the earnings of men and women doing the same work are not identical. The difference, which favors the men, starts as soon as they start their working life. There are also disproportions in earnings between those at the beginning of their careers and those who have spent some years at their jobs.

Also on the recommendation of the minister of labor, the government brought in a resolution concerning the ways of and conditions for affecting periodic changes in the order of work of the enterprises. The legal measure, which will come into effect on 1 September, acts as a guide for the enterprises in regards to how they can change their yearly order of work. The essence of this measure is that they can exchange 6 working days for holidays each year, but this must not mean more holidays than before.

The Council of Ministers brought in a decree concerning the launching of investment projects. Essentially this measure creates stricter conditions. Construction work can only start on the basis of a full plan-documentation. Thus preparatory work is certain to take longer; on the other hand, the actual execution of the project should take less time; after all, it is well known that the often inordinate delays in completing investments are generally due to poor, insufficient preparatory work. The decree affects investments to be approved from January next year.

Investment Regulations Modified

LD271818Y Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 27 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers met in a session on Thursday in Budapest.

At the initiative of the chairman of the National Planning Commission and the finance minister, the cabinet passed a decree modifying a government order of 1974 about investment regulations.

At the proposal of the labour minister, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution about conditions and ways for periodical change in enterprise working hours. The resolution will come into force on September 1.

Government discussed and approvingly took note of a report presented by the labour minister about development of income ratios in the country during 1977 with special reference to the incomes of workers at big plants, women and young people.

At the proposal of the head of the cabinet secretariat, government urged ministers and leaders of national authorities to study the possibilities of implementing the observations and suggestions made by parliamentarians at the July session of the legislature. They have also been directed to inform the president of parliament and MPs who initiated the proposals about the measures on their suggestions.

SARLOS RECEIVES SHITIKOV-LED SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

LD271822Y Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 27 (MTI)--Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, received Thursday the Soviet delegation currently visiting Hungary under the leadership of Aleksey Pavlovich Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR's Supreme Soviet and president of the Soviet Commission for European Security and Cooperation. During the meeting held in a cordial atmosphere, Istvan Sarlos briefed the visitors about the most important tasks before the patriotic people's front movement accruing from the resolution of the HSWP CC's April session.

The front general secretary presented a decorative plaquette of the organization to A.P. Shitikov for the Soviet leader's contribution to cementing amity between nations.

The Soviet delegation was also received by Janos Peter, deputy speaker of the Hungarian parliament. After discussion regarding timely issues of European security and cooperation, the members of the delegation got acquainted with the activities of the Hungarian legislature. Janos Peter gave a luncheon in honour of the visitors at the Gobelin Hall of the parliament building.

[Budapest MTI in English at 1750 GMT on 27 July adds that on the same day Aleksey P. Shitikov was also received by Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee]

ILO ADMINISTRATION DIRECTOR MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD271146Y Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 26, (MTI)--A. Mukherjee, the administration director of the International Labour Organization workers' group, paid an official visit to Hungary between July 22 and 26 at the invitation of the Hungarian Council of Trade Unions. Director Mukherjee was received by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Hungarian Council of Trade Unions, and they discussed current topics of the Hungarian and international trade union movements. The representative of ILO paid a visit to the international federations of chemical and transport workers, to the MEDICO works, and the labour safety research institute of the Hungarian Council of Trade Unions. He also had talks with representatives of the Hungarian Labour Ministry. A. Mukherjee left Budapest on Wednesday.

MTI REPORTS KADAR'S DEPARTURE FOR SOVIET UNION

LD280912Y Budapest MTI in English 0611 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 28 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, left for a short holiday for the Soviet Union on Thursday, at the invitation of the Soviet Union's Communist Party Central Committee.

DPRK DELEGATION--A delegation of specialists has arrived from People's Korea, headed by Yi Chi-chan, minister of power industry. The delegation is to study the Hungarian electricity system and the electric power machine industry. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD]

WARSAW CRITICIZES U.S. SENATE LIMITS ON VISITING COMMUNISTS

LD272226Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] One more very telling piece of news has been received from Washington. The U.S. Senate has decided to revive regulations restricting the visits of members of foreign communist parties. This decision was not adopted with unanimous approval. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance expressed the opinion that this cold war statute makes U.S. statements on the subject of human rights difficult to believe. One can say that cold air has blown in from the capitol.

PAP CRITICIZES JONES, SCHLESINGER FOR ASSAULT ON DETENTE

LD271832Y Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 27 July, PAP--The American conservative right continues its offensive directed against the policy of detente and the American-Soviet rapprochement which can be evidenced by numerous striking examples from the first half of the current week.

It is significant that for the first time since his appointment to his current office, president of the joint chiefs of staff, General David Jones, the highest ranking officer in the United States and a leading spokesman of the Pentagon, made a public statement. He argued that a firm and unyielding stance should be maintained in the course of the SALT negotiations. Toeing the administration's policy line, the general spoke for the continuation of negotiations, yet he could not help making a concealed threat of breaking the talks. One should dispel the hopes that the signing of the SALT agreement will allow for a reduction of strategic arms spending, said Jones, implying that the Pentagon is not going to give up developing its stockpiles of both conventional and nuclear weapons.

Moreover, it was announced officially in Washington that one of the leading advocates of the policy of force and anti-Soviet tendencies, former defence secretary and CIA director, currently secretary for energy, James Schlesinger, is due to pay an official visit to Peking this autumn. Considering Schlesinger's commonly known views, commentators say his visit to China has a simply symbolic meaning and is a clear-cut proof of playing the "Chinese card" against the Soviet Union.

Thus, the rightists are still in the position of attackers striving insistently for the intensification of armaments and Washington stiffening its position towards the USSR. Those actions, however, lack the support of the American public opinion who watches the ever more dangerous manoeuvres of cold war advocates with a growing anxiety.

SYDLAK CELEBRATES CUBAN REVOLUTION AT MASS RALLY

LD272224Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] The mass rally at Santiago de Cuba was the main event of the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. The meeting was attended by a Polish party-government delegation led by Deputy Chairman Jan Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

GRUDZIEN, LUKASZEWICZ, WRZASZCZYK ATTEND WORKERS CONFERENCES

LD272216Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] The workers self-government conference sessions are evaluating the work done by enterprises during the first half of this year. More of these conferences were held today.

"Participating in the sessions were Zdislaw Grudzien, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee, at the Dzierzynski metal rolling mill at Czechowice in Gliwice; Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, at the Teofilow textile clothing mill in Lodz; and Deputy Chairman Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo, at the cellulose-paper combine in Swiecie-nad-Wisla."

LUKASZEWICZ ATTENDS LODZ VOIVODSHIP PARTY PLENUM

LD272210Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] A plenum of the Lodz Party Committee was held today. The economic and social results of the Lodz Town Voivodship in the first half of the year were assessed and the tasks for the second half were discussed. The debates were attended by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM--The Council of State has appointed Jerzy Feliksiak, previously head of a department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD]

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY APPOINTMENT--On the motion of the minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Ryszard Karski under secretary of state--first deputy of the minister responsible for matters of foreign trade. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jul 78 p 5 AU]

PRZEMYSL PARTY PLENUM--The 24 July plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Przemysl, which appraised the implementation of the voivodship's socioeconomic tasks in the first 6 months of this year and mapped out further tasks, was chaired by Committee First Secretary Zdzislaw Drewnowski and attended by Stanislaw Nieckarz, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Economic Planning and Analysis. The plenum noted that the continuing dissipation of the construction potential had resulted in investment delays, among other things. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

GDANSK PARTY PLENUM--The 25 July plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gdansk evaluated the implementation of the voivodship's socioeconomic tasks and discussed the ways and means to insure the annual implementation of these tasks. The plenum, which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Tadeusz Fiszbach and attended by Manfred Gorywoda, head of the Central Committee Department of Economic Planning and Analysis, noted that export production was behind schedule, that some investments had been delayed and that supply and demand in the field of market production had not been balanced, despite increased supplies of goods. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jul 78 p 1 AU]

MORE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH IRAN

Miculescu Receives Khosrowshahi

AU262021Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/7/1978--Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, received the Iranian delegation led by Kazem Khosrowshahi, minister of commerce, chairman for Iran of the joint Romanian-Iranian ministerial commission of economic and technical collaboration participating in the 13th session of the commission.

Examined during the talk were the stage of the cooperation ventures in agriculture and [word indistinct] industry, as also possibilities to develop the cooperation and the exchange of farm foodstuff.

Ceausescu Receives Khosrowshahi

AU272145Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/7/1978--On July 27, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received in the Neptun resort Kazem Khosrowshahi, Iranian minister of commerce, chairman for Iran of the joint Romanian-Iranian ministerial commission of economic and technical collaboration whose proceedings take place in Bucharest.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr of Iran.

The good relations of friendship and cooperation in various domains--economic, technico-scientific, cultural--between Romania and Iran, between the peoples of the two countries were emphasized during the interview, relations which record an upward course, in conformity with the understandings established during the Bucharest and Teheran summit dialogue.

In this context, the works of the current Bucharest session of the joint ministerial commission were highly assessed and it was stressed with satisfaction that they disclosed fresh possibilities for expanding the Romanian-Iranian economic relations based on new, long-term accords, understandings and contracts which provide stability and perspective to bilateral cooperation, on third markets included, in industry, in the technological, scientific, agricultural, forestry and other spheres of joint interest, as also to intensified trade exchanges between the two countries. The conviction was expressed that they serve the cause of progress and development of the two countries and peoples, the world peace and collaboration.

Approached were also aspects of the international life, with emphasis on the two countries' interest in collaborating in this sphere too, for a just settlement of the complex issues facing mankind, for the establishment of new inter-state relations, grounded on equality and respect among nations, for the building of a new international economic order, for securing each country's independent economic development, for a policy of peace and understanding in the world.

The Iranian minister of commerce had an interview with Ilie Verdet, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and he also met Ioan Avram, minister of machine building, and Mihail Florescu, minister of chemical industry.

The talks conducted covered concrete aspects of the development of the economic relations, of the cooperation in various domains of joint interest, as also of the Romanian-Iranian commercial exchanges.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MARTINIQUE CP SECRETARY GENERAL

AU272117Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/7/1978--On July 27, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu met in the Neptun resort Armand Nicolas, general secretary of the Communist Party of Martinique, who is holidaying in Romania, as guest of the CC of the RCP.

Mutual information was made during the interview, regarding the current concerns of the RCP and the Communist Party of Martinique, as also an exchange of views on questions of the world political situation, of the communist and working-class movement.

The good relations established between the RCP and the Communist Party of Martinique were emphasized with satisfaction, and the determination was expressed to expand and deepen these relations, to strengthen the solidarity and friendship between the two parties.

During the exchange of views on some aspects of the current international situation, the need was stressed for rallying all revolutionary, progressive, anti-imperialist forces, as a national and international scale, for intensifying their efforts with a view to solving in the interest of the peoples the big issues facing mankind, backing the oppressed peoples' liberation struggle, establishing a new world economic order, achieving concrete measures on disarmament, on nuclear disarmament first of all, without which world peace and security cannot be conceived.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Armand Nicolas also declared for the peaceful settlement of the states of tension and conflict in various zones of the world, for force and threat with force to be banned from international life. Stressed was also the two parties' determination to campaign for the strengthening of the unity, solidarity and collaboration among the communist and workers' parties, among all democratic, anti-imperialist forces, in the interest of socialism, peace and progress the world over.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE BRITISH CONSERVATIVE PARTY DELEGATION

AU271337Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Today, the Grand National Assembly chairman, Comrade Nicolae Giosan, received the British Conservative Party delegation led by Lord Bessborough which is visiting our country at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the favorable evolution of relations between Romania and Great Britain and expressed their desire that these sound relations should continuously develop at various levels. They stressed the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in developing cooperation between the two countries in the interests of, and to the benefit of, both peoples and the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The British delegation also had a talk with Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The two sides discussed aspects of bilateral relations and international matters of common interest.

DPRK WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 27 JULY

AU272116Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/7/1978--A delegation of activists of the Workers' Party of Korea, led by Yung Dak-san [name as received], secretary of the Pyongannamdo Regional Committee of the WPK, paid a visit of swap of experience to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The Korean guests had meetings and talks at the Central Council of Workers Control of Economic and Social Activity, the ministry of machine building, at the Caras-Severin, Mehedinti, Galati and Constanta County or Municipal Party Committees, and visited economic, scientific and socio-cultural units in the capital and in counties.

In rounding off the visit, the delegation of party activists of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was received by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

OPREA-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC

AU272114Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/7/1978--The government delegation led by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, returned to Bucharest on July 27, after a visit to the People's Republic of China.

At the end of its several-day visit to that country, the delegation was received by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

FIRST 3,000 HP DIESEL-ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE PRODUCED

AU221450Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 22 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/7/1978--The first Romanian-made diesel-electric locomotive of 3000 hp that will soon operate on the Romanian railway lines is now under tests at the "Electroputere" works of Craiova. This new locomotive enters the wide gamut of such modern transport means produced by the Romanian industry which include the 2,100 hp and the 4,000 hp diesel-electric locomotives and the diesel-hydraulic locomotives of various powers.

The diesel-electric and diesel-hydraulic locomotive industry, with its main works "Electroputere" of Craiova and "23 August" of Bucharest, is one of the young compartments of the Romanian economy. The first Romanian-made diesel-electric locomotive, of 2,100 hp, was produced in 1961 based on a Swiss licence. In the 17 years since then, this compartment of the Romanian machine-building industry supplied the Romanian railways with over 1,200 diesel-electric and diesel-hydraulic locomotives. Thus, in 1979, the steam locomotive will no longer travel on the Romanian railway lines. They will be found only at the Railway Museum of Romania.

Apart the advantages of a modern railway transport (increased speed, potential, capacity and comfort), Romania realizes also important savings of coal, black oil and of other products, savings which account this year, for instance, for seven million tons of classical fuel.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BELGRADE NONALINED CONFERENCE

Economic Committee Meets

LD271942Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

["Pool item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--The economic committee of the non-aligned ministerial conference being held here, reached agreement this morning on the necessity of seeking the way out of the present crisis in the world economy through negotiations with industrial states.

The committee session, attended by almost all countries participating in the conference, reaffirmed the policy of economic self-reliance as the best way of strengthening the developing countries' negotiating position in talks with industrial states and of resolving difficulties in these countries' economies.

During a very constructive and productive debate representatives of many non-aligned countries noted that negotiations with industrial states provide one essential way of establishing a new world economic order. Most countries insisted at the same time on underlining even more the responsibility of those industrial states which delay settlement of acute problems affecting the world economy as a whole.

A number of non-aligned representatives said they believe that the proposed amendments to a draft economic declaration, prepared by Yugoslavia, will point up the resolve of non-aligned and other developing countries to take an even more united stand in negotiations with industrial states.

The draft declaration identifies the establishment of the new world economic order with the struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, racial discrimination, apartheid, and all other forms of domination, against interference in internal affairs, and occupation. Representatives of some countries, however, argued for [word indistinct] introduce this order to be identified with the struggle against neocolonialism, while others (?saw) them as part of the struggle against expansion and hegemony.

The draft declaration, though, seems to have satisfied most of the delegations, problems (?concerning) it are also to be discussed in the ministerial conference political committee.

The economic committee continues in session later this afternoon.

Economic Committee Draft Document

LD272330Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2225 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27, (TANJUG)--The economic committee drafting group, composed of representatives of 18 nonaligned countries, is reported to have noted today that the position of developing countries continues to deteriorate.

Industrial states, it was concluded on this occasion too, have not abandoned their negative approach to major economic problems facing non-aligned and other developing countries.

Protectionist [word indistinct] in industrial states, increasingly in evidence and barring the import of precisely those industrial products and semi-manufactures available in developing countries, drew general condemnation. This protectionism affects the over-all economic progress of developing countries, increasing their balance of payments deficits and debts, it was emphasized.

During this evening's session, the drafting group of the economic committee is to discuss the part of the draft economic declaration relating to an intensification of non-aligned activity to establish a new world economic order.

Unofficial sources say the drafting group is working in a constructive atmosphere, actively (?engaging) representatives of almost all conference participants. Proposals and suggestions to improve the draft declaration are seen as reflecting a pronounced dissatisfaction with the present position of developing countries and an understandable need [word indistinct] the interests of each country to be adequately embodied in the document.

The general impression is that assessments of current economic relations in the world are more unfavourable and severe than those in the draft document. This is said to be a consequence of the aggravated international economic situation and the unchanged approach of industrial states.

Political Committee Meets

LD271806Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--The political committee of the nonaligned ministerial conference has continued in a plenary session and the working groups for specific issues established yesterday. The atmosphere is described by delegation circles as tolerant, although not devoid of criticism, suggestions and recommendations.

Under discussion is the preamble to the draft declaration, formulated originally by Yugoslavia as host country to the conference. As learned, in addition to general observations on the draft declaration, new proposals have been made and new formulations introduced. The discussion is described as serious and constructive.

The general discussion is to be followed by a section by section review of the text, to phrase a final proposal for adoption by the foreign ministers at their final session.

Delegations in the committee stress the great ability with which the committee chairman, India's Ambassador Jaipal, is leading the work. In his introductory statement yesterday, he warned that unity does not mean uniformity but also that differences do not mean fragmentation. This has set the course of discussions proceeding through views comprehensively set forth to enable the broadest possible consensus in drafting an integral document.

Member of the Yugoslav delegation Zivojin Jazic pointed out, in presenting the Yugoslav draft for the declaration, that the desire of both its authors and all those who took part in consultations during its preparation was to contribute to the full success of the Belgrade conference in the spirit of unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement. Debate in the committee continues.

Further on Political Committee

AU272245Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Excerpts] In its 3d day of work the conference of ministers for foreign affairs of nonalined countries continued with the exchange of views on all current political and economic problems, and with the preparation of the documents of this great meeting. Zarko Modric, Miodrag Vukmanovic and Nedjab Leko report from the joint editorial office of Yugoslav radio stations:

The general debate which continued today at the morning and afternoon sessions--the latter concluded a little more than half an hour ago--shows that the Belgrade ministerial conference will be an important event in the further assertion of the nonalined movement.

The political committee of the conference worked all day and a few minutes ago it opened its evening session. So far, 27 countries have submitted their amendments to the draft of the final declaration which was authored by Yugoslavia; that is, to the declaration's first part which formulates the global policy and the role of the movement of nonalined countries. Many of the amendments are in the spirit of the Yugoslav views, and many speakers at the morning and afternoon sessions quoted President Tito and thanked the Yugoslavs. Our representative Zivojin Jazic also spoke. He pointed out the usefulness of many of these comments on the draft and the consistency of the Yugoslav concept of nonalinement. As we have learned, among the amendments there are also those whose fomulations blunt the anti-bloc sharp edge or narrow the platform of the nonalined movement. Because of this, the work of the committee today presented the appearance of a substantive political debate in which sparks also flew. However, the extreme tendencies were neturalized by the aspiration of the majority to persist on the main course of nonalined policy. Indian Ambassador Jaipal, who in his effective speech appealed for tolerance and understanding and the elimination of ideological elements from discussions, pointing out the vulnerability of the movement, greatly contributed to this with his wise directing of the committee session.

As we have said, the discussion is in progress and will continue tomorrow, but the drafting groups have formulated the main texts of the passages which specifically deal with the problems of the individual regions and of disarmament.

Political Committee Evening Session

ID280034Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2340 GMT 27 Jul 78 ID

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27, (TANJUG)--After the afternoon session lasting four hours, the political committee of the ministerial conference resumed work by a night session just after 22:00 hours local time. This longest [word indistinct] so far of the committee, one of the main bodies of the conference, dealt largely with amendments to the preamble of the draft declaration which was presented by the host country, Yugoslavia. Twenty-seven countries are understood to have submitted their amendments to this section of the draft.

[Words indistinct] by delegation circles of the great dexterity of the committee's chairman, Indian Ambassador R. Jaipal. Summing up the discussion at the end of the afternoon session, Jaipal said it had pointed to the need for greater unity, tolerance and understanding among the non-aligned countries. Jaipal also appealed that idelogical elements be left out of the discussion.

Considerable progress has been made today in the working groups formed yesterday by the committee for specific issues. The working groups for the Middle East and Palestine, Cyprus, Korea and disarmament are reported to have adjusted texts to be submitted to the committee for consideration. The working group for southern Africa is also expected to submit an adjusted text shortly. Certain questions still remain to be discussed by the committee tonight and at tomorrow's session. The political committee will thereupon operate as the drafting committee for the preamble to the draft declaration.

Arab Unity Accord Reached

LD271625Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1329 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--Eight full months after the sharp break in Arab unity provoked by the establishment of the direct Egyptian-Israeli dialogue, accord has been reached in Belgrade today for renewing Arab unity. The accord was reached at a meeting of foreign ministers of Arab countries participating in the non-aligned ministerial conference.

The Arab foreign ministers met yesterday morning, and the meeting was continued on the ambassadorial level, to be wound up early this afternoon once again on the ministerial level.

"We reached agreement on all the essentials," a participant in the Arab meeting said. Another member of the same Arab delegation said "global accord" had been reached by all the Arab countries on a platform for settling the Middle East crisis and Palestinian question, very much on the "basis of Palestinian positions."

Further on Arab Accord

LD271938Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--The Arab countries participating in the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade today reached agreement on a joint approach to settlement of the crisis in the Middle East and the Palestinian question.

The accord was reached at a meeting of all the Arab delegations in Belgrade and was unanimous. It has been learned in Palestinian delegation quarters that the accord will most likely be presented this afternoon as a proposal to the political committee of the conference for inclusion in the political declaration of the Belgrade conference. The Arab countries will ask the nonaligned to request a UN special session on Palestine to be convened by the end of this year.

Also reported is that the accord reached is based on the same foundations as the decisions of the 1974 Arab summit in Rabat. (?This means) a reaffirmation of the status and role of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the only and lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

Reliable sources report the agreement to be based on the demand for Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and recognition and realization of all the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and an independent state.

In Tunisian delegation circles, the agreement is assessed as "for the most part based on Palestinian positions." The Tunisian delegation, following the Kuwaiti initiative for the Arab foreign ministers to meet, played a very important role in adjusting Arab views.

Palestinian sources report the agreement adopted is in effect the Syrian-Palestinian proposal "virtually in its totality with only some changes in formulation in regard to As-Sadat's initiative."

Egypt's state minister for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, was expansive in his appreciation for the agreement reached. He emphasized that "this changes nothing for Egypt in its strategy, because Egypt was never after a separate settlement of the conflict with Israel." Ghali rejected the view, present in an Egyptian journalist's questions, that any "victory for Egypt" was involved. "It is not a question of a victory for Egypt but of a victory for Arab unity."

Butrus Ghali's summing up can certainly be accepted as apt because the accord reached is (?made by) all the Arab countries, both Egypt and the countries of the "rejection front," including Syria, Libya and the PLO. The outcome of the Arab meeting has even "exceeded expectations," and open satisfaction is being voiced in Arab circles.

The Arab accord opens possibilities for a revival of Arab solidarity, at least to the extent of an Arab release from passivity in the "peace offensive" to reach a settlement with Israel.

The accord opens possibilities as well for the normalization of inter-Arab relations on longer-term and more stable foundations.

A special dimension of the Arab agreement, it is emphasized, is its placing of the whole process within the non-aligned framework. In the forefront of evaluations is the fact that this initiative has taken place in Belgrade at the non-aligned ministerial conference. It is reliably reported that the text of the Arab agreement is explicit in its tribute to the non-aligned for their role in the accord reached and in efforts generally to settle the Middle East crisis.

Moroccan Minister Views Accord

LD272328Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2220 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--The significance of the meeting in Belgrade, as seen by Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta, is threefold. First, its importance lies in the fact that the Arab ministers have met; second, all Arab countries were represented at the meeting; third, despite the heated debate, joint positions have been reached with regard to the resolution of the Palestinian question and the Middle East problem, on the basis of the non-aligned countries' principles.

The non-aligned conference in Belgrade has, on the whole, embarked on a favorable course, said the foreign minister.

Iraqi Minister Views Accord

LD272256Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2138 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--The foreign minister of Iraq, Sa'dun Hammadi, told a press conference in Belgrade today that all attempts to date to work out a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis--whether bilateral negotiations or in Geneva--have met with total failure.

He said this is confirmed by the decision also to bring the Palestine question before a special UN General Assembly session. The Iraqi foreign minister said Arab representatives had today reached a common stand on the "most important question," leaving aside those in dispute.

Sa'dun Hammadi said the Arab countries had agreed on the indispensability of Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, unconditionally and without setting any political prices. Hammadi underlined that all the national rights of the Palestinian people must be secured, including the right to self-determination and deciding on their own future.

The Iraqi minister reported that the participants in today's meeting of Arab representatives and not taken up "any of the possible forms" of a peaceful solution for the conflict with Israel.

Algerian Delegation Welcomes Accord

LD272258Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2142 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--Members of the Algerian delegation at the ministerial non-aligned conference have expressed satisfaction with the accord reached at the meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Belgrade.

As always, they say, Algeria welcomes all actions and initiatives which lead to the strengthening of Arab solidarity on the basis of unconditional support to the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people and its sole representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization. Algeria also supports the Arab countries whose territory is occupied, as determined by decisions of the Arab summit conferences in Algiers and Rabat.

In the view of members of the Algerian delegation, the accord reached today is along the lines of these Arab meetings.

Jordanian Minister Assesses Accord

LD272300Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2200 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--In a statement to the TANJUG news agency, Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim termed today's meeting of the Arab foriegn ministers as positive and successful in view of the complete and unanimous agreement reached.

Joint positions have been adopted on the Palestinian question and the Middle East problem, items on the agenda of the non-aligned ministerial conference. The Jordanian minister stated the conviction that the Arab accord would contribute to the constructive course and successful conclusion of the conference.

Qaddumi Comments on Accord

LD272302Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2207 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--"A positive action of all Arabs"--this was how Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestinian delegation of the ministerial conference, described the outcome of the past two days of Arab deliberations in Belgrade.

The Palestinians, he added, are not an object of Arab differences, although tactical approaches may differ from one country to another.

Qaddumi stated that the Arab document adopted today was in fact a text proposed by Palestinians with "necessary changes" included at the meeting. This is a result of all positions adopted at several Arab and African meetings and non-aligned conferences and they enjoy the support of all Arabs.

Egyptian Praises Arab Accord

LD271950Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--The head of the Egyptian delegation to the Belgrade non-aligned ministerial conference, State Minister Butrus Ghali, has assessed as highly positive the accord reached by the Arab countries on a joint approach to settlement of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian problem. In a statement to TANJUG, Ghali said Egypt had always believed Arab solidarity would prevail over differences. He assessed the differences as secondary. Minister Ghali believes the possibilities are now being created for settling Arab disagreements within Arab frameworks and by negotiations. The head of the Egyptian delegation assessed the role of the non-aligned countries as very important pointing to their full contribution to Arab rapprochement in this landmark dialogue as well.

YAR Representative Encouraged

LD271958Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27, (TANJUG)--The head of delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic, Abdullah Humran, has assessed the accord reached by the Arab countries at the Belgrade non-aligned ministerial conference as very encouraging. The personal representative of the president said the accord testifies to the influence of the non-aligned movement and its role in settling key world issues. He described the Arab agreement announced today as an answer to the appeal made by President Tito at the start of the ministerial conference to the non-aligned countries.

Conference Resumes Open Debate

LD271750Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The conference of non-aligned countries' foreign ministers in Belgrade resumed work in open plenum shortly after 1630 by continuing the general debate. On the list of speakers are the Sudan, Democratic Kampuchea, Argentina, The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya, Malta, Congo and Egypt. The afternoon session is chaired by Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla.

Further on Open Debate

LD272258Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

["Third Report of Non-aligned Radio Newsmen"--TANJUG headline, "pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--The joint [word indistinct] office of the non-aligned radio newsmen, made up of correspondents from Algeria, Cuba, India, Egypt, Nigeria, Mali, Iraq, Sudan, Tanzania, Rwanda and Yugoslavia, today transmitted through Radio Yugoslavia and in nine languages, its third joint report on the ministerial conference in Belgrade.

The editor of today's chronicle was Sina Ade Dipe, editor of the Federal Radio Corporation in Lagos, Nigeria. The deputy-editor was 'Abd Al-Mahdi Sadhil, radio correspondent from Iraq. The report of the radio newsmen of non-aligned countries was approved by all members of the joint editing office, and follows:

The non-aligned ministerial conference today continued its general debate in Belgrade's Sava Congress Centre as it entered its third day of work.

The non-aligned ministerial conference's general debate began yesterday afternoon and is scheduled to end on Saturday. The common note in the ministers' speeches is stress on the need for safeguarding the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement, as an indispensable condition for its further growth. Adherence was voiced to the basic principles of non-alignment, and the discussion also covered relations among non-aligned countries. It was stressed that existing disputes and conflicts in the non-aligned movement should be settled peacefully, and the view was voiced that non-aligned countries should respect mutual differences. Our movement accepts pluralism, said one of the speakers in the general debate.

Participants in the general debate called for safe-guarding the non-aligned movement's independence as the (?best) guarantee for preserving its authenticity. All attempts at bloc interference in the internal affairs and mutual relations of non-aligned countries were denounced. The big powers were called upon to base their relations with non-aligned and developing countries on equitable cooperation and not on domination. It was stressed that the task of the non-aligned movement is to prove in practice that equitable cooperation among countries is not only possible, but also unavoidable, if we desire peace and progress for all.

The general debate stressed the need for more consistent commitment by the non-aligned countries in implementing already adopted agreements, especially those concerning the establishment of fairer economic relations. It was said that talks with the advanced countries would have far better outlooks for success if economic cooperation among the non-aligned and generally the developing countries were strengthened.

Full support was expressed for the struggle of liberation movements in southern Africa which are fighting against racism and imperialism, for all efforts aimed at a lasting and just solution of the Middle East crisis, including attaining the inalienable rights of the Palestine nation.

Let us add that the representatives of Arab countries met in Belgrade to draw up a joint draft on the Palestine question which would serve as a common Arab platform in the subsequent stages of settling the Middle East crisis.

The conference also addressed a telegram to the United Nations supporting the people of Namibia. The telegramme emphasizes the Namibian nation's full right to freedom, national independence and territorial integrity. Unanimous support was extended to the March 31, 1978 decision of the Maltese Government to remove foreign military bases from its territory.

The conference has received a large number of messages and greetings, with best wishes for its complete success.

The conference's political committee is now discussing the draft of the final political declaration. Working groups have been set up to reconcile views.

The economic committee has wound up its general debate in which some 30 speakers took part. Working groups charged with elaborating the draft economic declaration and programme of action for mutual cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries met today.

Dissatisfaction was voiced in the committee over the state of talks between the developed and developing countries in the new international economic order. The need was stressed for still closer cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries with a view to strengthening their negotiating position in talks with the developed countries.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Speaks

LD271430Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--Panamanian Foreign Minister Dr Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla has called on the participants of the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade and the great powers to sign a protocol on the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal.

Presenting this appeal in the general debate today at the conference, Dr Gonzalez-Revilla said his government has made it a priority of its foreign policy to achieve universal acceptance of the principle of neutrality of the canal, which he said would be an open waterway in [word indistinct], for ships of all nations.

In the Panamanian Government's view, the non-aligned countries are facing, at the political level, the responsibility of maintaining the authentic spirit of the movement from which derives the alternate solution in a situation when the rival military-political blocs are increasingly moving on a course leading to cold war.

Panama is convinced, Dr Gonzalez-Revilla said, that this conference and future meetings of non-aligned countries will contribute to further strengthening the non-aligned movement and that increasingly less room will remain for aggression and intervention.

He proposed that the conference define the criteria, clarify the positions and undertake corresponding coordinated actions for achieving as soon as possible the maximum applicability of the principles of non-alignment.

Panama's foreign minister stressed the need for greater self-reliance among the non-aligned countries and said his country would endeavour for the documents of this conference to give special attention to actions aimed at achieving a more just international economic order.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Speaks

LD271326Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1143 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--Assessing as "spectacular" the results obtained by the non-aligned movement in its short history, Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri today said the non-aligned movement has always succeeded in overcoming difficulties and obstacles. The non-aligned, he explained, are convinced of the imperative of solidarity for the movement. The Tunisian foreign minister was speaking in the general debate this morning at the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade.

Tunisia at this moment is especially concerned at the accelerated increase of tensions, notably in Africa, Minister Fitouri underlined. He noted that these conflicts sometimes go so far as to become "open and fratricidal wars". Minister Fitouri warned of the stepped-up foreign pressures in Africa, which he said has become the scene of big-power rivalry. He called on the non-aligned to avoid the movement becoming entrapped in its own differences. This, he said, will be possible only by safeguarding the movement's fundamental principles. Fitouri singled out the need for the non-aligned to get to the roots of threats to the movement's unity, urging a reorganization of the structure, activity and procedure of the movement. The Tunisian minister pointed also to the dangers of a partial detente and spoke for full support to the Palestinian people and the PLO in its just struggle.

Afghan Foreign Minister Speaks

ID271930Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27, TANJUG--"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which emerged after the victory of the April revolution, has chosen the policy of active and positive non-alignment," said Afghanistan's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin today. Afghanistan will continue its efforts to promote relations with all countries supporting the April revolution and extending the Afghanistan unconditional assistance "free of political and exploitative purposes", said the Afghani minister.

Amin voiced the hope that the only political difference existing between Afghanistan and Pakistan--the question of the Pashtun and Baluchi peoples--will be resolved through negotiations. The foreign minister further said he hopes relations with other countries, including Iran and China, will "develop in a manner as to set additional examples similar to that which we enjoy with the Soviet Union, based on sincere friendship, [words indistinct] for independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs."

Afghanistan is "fully aware of the imperialist attempts and maneuvers aimed at creating division and splits within the non-alined movement" said Hafizollah Amin. Afghanistan will continue its efforts to protect the non-aligned movement's unity from the influence of aggressive military and political pacts, he added. The nonalined movement must be "vigilant of conspiracies by the enemies of nonalinement from trying to destroy cooperation between the nonalined countries and their real and natural friends, the socialist and peace-loving countries," he said. Speaking of international economic relations and Afghanistan's position in these relations, Amin stated his support of efforts to establish a new world economic order. The foreign minister said that colonialism and imperialism are exclusively responsible for the underdevelopment of a large number of countries in the world, emphasizing the responsibility of the developing countries themselves to ensure their own social and economic progress.

Egyptian Minister Ghali Speaks

JN272307Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Belgrade, 27 July--Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, delivered his country's speech before the nonalined foreign ministers meeting this evening.

In his speech, Dr Ghali dealt with a number of basic issues including the Middle East conflict, the cold war in Africa and economic problems among the nonalined countries. Dr Ghali began his speech by mentioning that Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito stated at the first nonalined conference held in Belgrade 17 years ago that world public opinion fears a cold war. This statement has now regained its significance, Dr Ghali said. The cold war has exploded once again, but instead of taking place in Europe and Asia, it has been transferred to Africa.

Dr Ghali praised the diplomatic and ideological revolutions which President as-Sadat's initiative and his visit to Jerusalem have initiated. The Jerusalem visit was aimed at implementing UN resolutions in a new revolutionary way, he said. He stressed that the UN resolutions concern withdrawal from all the occupied territories, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and peaceful coexistence among all countries of the area.

Dr Ghali explained that President as-Sadat's initiative rejects partial solutions, bilateral agreements and unilateral methods, and aims at achieving a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict. Dr Ghali reviewed the various steps and measures adopted since the preparatory Cairo meeting, the Ismailia meeting, the meeting of the political and military committees, and the recent tripartite meeting held in Leeds in the UK. The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs said that all these meetings have failed due to Israel's inability to understand the real dimensions of peace, above all the Palestinian issue. Dr Ghali thanked the nonalined countries for their support of Arab rights over the past 17 years--support which the nonalined countries will continue to extend.

Dr Ghali added that because of its special position and its adherence to the nonalined group, Egypt cannot shirk its responsibilities which are based on the same nonalined philosophy, which calls for the struggle to liquidate colonialism in Palestine and southern Africa.

The Egyptian delegation head then warned against the infiltration of the cold war into Africa, and against foreign intervention which weakens the nonalined policy and makes Africa a choice field for a new cold war, which may lead to the end of African unity. What is more dangerous, Dr Ghali said, is that some nonalined countries have contributed to this. These nonalined countries have become the tools of a certain big power's policy which has its own designs in the Horn of Africa. Dr Ghali pointed out that the recent OAU conference in Khartoum had honestly discussed the intervention by these non-African countries in internal African affairs.

Dr Ghali said that the African countries had denounced such intervention which threatens African nonalinement. This nonalinement is considered as one of the pillars of OAU policy. Inspired by the Egyptian delegation, these African countries, meeting in Khartoum, had issued a historic resolution entitled "Toward a Joint African Strategy to Consolidate the Nonalined Movement." This resolution firmly denounces all foreign intervention in African affairs and rejects power blocs in Africa. More than one African delegate has stated that foreign intervention may lead to countering foreign intervention, that the use of Mirage aircraft may lead to the use by others of Jaguar planes, and that seeking the help of mercenaries by one camp may lead to the other camp doing the same.

Dr Ghali called on the nonalined countries to issue a firm resolution denouncing foreign intervention in Africa, which threatens nonalined policy.

Dr Ghali then dealt with economic cooperation among the nonalined countries. He pointed out that the economic cooperation agreement among Egypt, India and Yugoslavia has been renewed for the third time. This tripartite agreement is considered an example to be copied by other nonalined countries.

Dr Ghali said that if such agreements become numerous, then we will achieve a large nonalined common market. This wish for a common market will help consolidate the nonalined movement and will create an economic platform for it from which it can make great strides.

Dr Ghali also pointed to a second experiment in the cooperation between two nonalined groups--the Arab group and the African group. The foundation for such cooperation was laid in Cairo in March 1977. Another group of joint organizations has also been established, such as the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity. Cooperation between them has been successful on the political and economic levels. Approximately $2 billion has been alloted to joint projects in Africa.

Following this, Dr Ghali dealt with the issue of disarmament. He pointed out the special session which the UN General Assembly had recently held on the subject. He stated that the idea of holding such a session was brought up here in Belgrade 17 years ago. He further stated that despite the limited results achieved during its [words indistinct] meetings, the nonalined group is required to continue its struggle to achieve disarmament [words indistinct] on the basis that the huge sums of money spent on armaments which total more than [figure indistinct] billion dollars a year would be more beneficial if spent on economic and social development.

The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs proposed not to expel [words indistinct] states as requested by some countries. He also stated that it would be preferable not to boycott the summit conference to be held in Havana next year. We have the duty, he said, of thinking of postponing the conference or choosing another capital instead of Havana. Dr Ghali submitted precise proposals that the Belgrade conference should issue a resolution condemning all military foreign intervention in Africa.

Dr Ghali requested the conference chairman to ask the Conference of European Security and Cooperation to conclude an agreement among its members which will include an article against military intervention in Africa. Dr Ghali also requested from the conference chairman [words indistinct] the UN General Assembly issue a resolution condemning all military intervention in Africa by non-African countries, no matter what the reasons for such intervention. He also called on the conference chairman to ask the OAU chairman to cooperate with the OAU Secretariat General in conducting studies to formulate a joint strategy aimed at determining and consolidating nonalined policy, thus enabling it to confront foreign intervention and maneuvers designed to create an imbalance in Africa.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Speaks

LD272255Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--The Sudanese vice president and foreign minister, Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, today told the non-aligned ministerial conference here that this gathering marks a new stage in the growth of the non-aligned movement, with Africa determined to preserve and reinforce the vitality of non-aligned policy.

Speaking in the general debate, the vice president of Sudan, which hosted the recent summit of the organization of African unity and is its current chairman, pointed to the reaffirmation at the Khartoum summit of non-aligned principles as the foundation of African foreign policies.

The Sudanese delegation head appealed in particular for non-aligned unity as essential if foreign pressures are effectively to be dealt with. He describes the situation in the Middle East as the gravest international problem, calling on those countries still maintaining relations with Israel to break them off and for support to the liberation struggle of the enslaved peoples in the south of Africa.

PDRY Foreign Minister Speaks

LD272248Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2155 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27, (TANJUG)--The foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Muhammad Salih Muti', emphasized, in addressing the non-aligned ministerial conference, the importance of the place won by the non-aligned movement in the world but at the same time he warned of imperialism's "constant attempts" to restrain the national liberation struggle.

Muti' accused imperialism of conspiracy against South Yemen and trying to provoke war between the two Yemens. He also denounced the "Zionist-imperialist aggression in Palestine which threatens peace as a whole". He said there can be no solution for the Middle East without realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Muti' called for the Red Sea and Indian Ocean to be made a zone of peace and supported the unification of the Korean people. In ending, he condemned imperialist interference in the Horn of Africa and throughout the entire African Continent, lauding the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union and Cuba, for their support to the liberation struggle in Africa.

Libyan Foreign Secretary Speaks

LD272246Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2204 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki called on non-aligned countries today for unity and solidarity in resisting imperialism, both economic and military-political.

Speaking in the general debate at the non-aligned ministerial conference here, the Libyan foreign minister said the best answer of the non-aligned to imperialism is rising as Libya does in unity against it.

Foreign Minister at-Turayki warned against the meddling of imperialist forces in the affairs of African countries. He dwelt in his speech on Zionism as an ally and instrument of imperialism. The Libyan minister said there can be no peace until all peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, have won the rights enjoyed by free nations. He reaffirmed full support for the Palestinian people and underlined armed struggle as the only language understood by enemies such as Zionism.

Zambian Foreign Minister Speaks

LD280048Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0006 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27, (TANJUG)--"Non-alignment is alive and well", said Zambian Foreign Minister Siteke Mwale in the general debate underway late tonight at the non-aligned ministerial conference.

The Zambian foreign minister referred to the non-aligned countries' contribution to decolonization, disarmament and the effort for the establishment of a new international economic order. "These successes of our movement have awakened the forces of resistance and posed new challenges threatening our cohesiveness and unity," said Siteke Mwale.

The Zambian foreign minister voiced his government's concern over continued tension in southern Africa, the Middle East, Cyprus and Korea. Such situations have a direct influence on the non-aligned movement, he said. The non-aligned must redouble their efforts to find just and durable solutions to these problems, the foreign minister added.

The struggle for liberation waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa has reached a stage when freedom is in sight, said Zambia's foreign minister. This struggle is, however, being placed in the context of big power rivalry, he said. Speaking of economic cooperation among the non-aligned and developing countries, the foreign minister cited as illustrations of such cooperation the agreements signed by his government with all neighboring independent African countries and many other countries.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Speaks

LD280206Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0025 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, speaking tonight in the general debate at the ministerial nonaligned conference, said that the policy of non-alignment remains the source of inspiration for Indonesia, now and in the future. In this spirit, Kusumaatmadja pledged Indonesia's cooperation with all non-aligned countries to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement in order to increase its effectiveness in striving for its lofty aims.

Assessing the international situation, the Indonesian foreign minister noted the removal of bloc policies at the same time with the deterioration of detente and the return of certain aspects of the cold war. In this situation, he described the unity and solidarity of non-aligned countries as an element of vital importance and the principal sources of the movement's strength and achievements.

It is necessary that we return to the spirit of Belgrade by reaffirming those principles that have shaped the unity and solidarity of the movement and by rededicating ourselves to their faithful implementation in the conduct of our relations, not only with the outside world, but also with one another, the Indonesian foreign minister said.

The Indonesian foreign minister dwelt on conflicts between non-aligned countries in South East Asia and Africa, and hoped that the non-aligned countries would exert every effort for terminating these conflicts. In connection with the proposal for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, he proposed a meeting of littoral and interland states as a first step towards convening a conference on the Indian Ocean.

The demand for establishing the new world economic order occupied a special place in Dr Kusumaatmadja's speech. In this context he spoke also of the need for increased economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Djibouti Foreign Minister Speaks

LD280126Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0042 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Djibouti Abdallah Mohamed Kamil today stated in a reference to the geopolitical position of his country that Djibouti will base its foreign policy on the principles of "political neutrality".

Speaking in the general debate at the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries, Kamil emphasized that Djibouti will avoid being involved in quarrels between "hegemonistic big powers" and the fratricidal conflicts surrounding it, not because of isolationism or egoism, but because of its commitments to the international community, non-aligned and neighboring countries. Abdallah Mohamed Kamil said his country, aware of the non-aligned countries' contributions to its independence, has always been on [words indistinct] of those who support the right of the peoples to self-determination. He also said that it was imperative for all peoples under foreign domination to obtain the right to themselves decide on their own future.

Cambodian Delegate's Press Conference

LD280108Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0022 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27, (TANJUG)--Kampuchea has announced it would not wish to add its conflict with Vietnam to the problems already facing the non-aligned countries. However, stated Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister and head of Kampuchean delegation to the ministerial conference, we shall accept this discussion because the question was raised by a representative of Vietnam in the political committee of the conference.

Speaking at a press conference earlier today, Sary denied reports that Kampuchea has announced in advance that it would not attend next summit if held in Cuba. He recalled that Cambodia and its former head of state Prince Sihanouk were among the pioneers of the movement of non-alignment which receives its first contents at the Bandung conference. Sary said that Prince Sihanouk retired at his own request and enjoys all the privileges "involved with head-of-state rank".

Vietnamese Delegate's Press Conference

LD280116Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0052 GMT 28 July 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Vietnam Vo Dong Giang today stated that his country is and remains non-aligned, regardless of being also member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The Vietnamese diplomat told a press conference in Belgrade--where he is deputy-head of the Vietnamese delegation to the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries--that his country is prepared to sit at a conference table with both Kampuchea and China. He added that Vietnam is prepared to negotiate normalization of relations also with Washington, and accused the Carter administration--which he said was unwilling to keep the promises on financial matters--for the present standstill in this field. Vo Dong Giang sharply criticized Kampuchea and China, blaming them for the poor state of their relations with Vietnam.

Debate Continues 28 July

LD281034Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--The foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries here continued this morning the general debate. More than 30 speakers are reported to have asked to address today's open plenary session.

The conference political and economic committees will also meet today to consider the declaration and the programme of action to be adopted at the end of the gathering.

Minic Receives Tunisian Minister

LD271754Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--The Presidency member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Milos Minic, today received Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri, the head of the Tunisian delegation at the ministerial conference of the non-aligned. During the cordial talk, views were exchanged on the latest situation in the Maghreb, the Middle East crisis and some questions being discussed at the ministerial conference.

Minic Receives Somali Minister

LD271756Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--The presidency member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Milos Minic, today received Somalian Foreign Minister Jama Barre, head of the Somalian delegation at the ministerial conference of the non-aligned in Belgrade. During the talk they paid special attention to the problems of Africa and the activity of the non-aligned in the light of the ministerial conference taking place in Belgrade.

Minic Receives Nigerian Minister

LD271758Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 27 July (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), today received [name indistinct] O. Adefope, Nigeria's minister of external affairs, and had (?a meeting of some length) with him. They exchanged views on the significance of the Belgrade non-aligned ministerial conference and on further strengthening of the movement of the non-aligned. Some bilateral questions were also discussed.

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO CUBAN PRESIDENT CASTRO

AU271721Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro, general secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers:

"It is with particular satisfaction that I send, on behalf of the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY and on my own behalf, on the occasion of the jubilee celebration of the 25th anniversary of the heroic attack under your leadership on the Moncada Barracks, most cordial and sincere greetings with best wishes for a comprehensive development of socialist and nonalined Cuba.

"I am convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will continue to develop successfully in the future, too, in the interest of our peoples and broad cooperation and understanding in the world."

SRV PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO TITO ON NONALINED MEETING

LD280054Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2238 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade, President Ton Tuc Thang of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has sent a message to President Tito. The message points out that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, together with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and other members of the non-aligned movement, will make comprehensive efforts for the conference to achieve major successes in realizing the "lofty goals of the movement."

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON BACKING FOR BULGARIAN MACEDONIA POLICY

LD272145Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Here is our topical foreign affairs commentary on the declaration issued by the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the eve of the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade. This was, in fact, yet another crude attack on Yugoslavia's foreign policy, and represented a dangerous fomenting of great-Bulgarian claims to parts of the Yugoslav national territory, and in particular to Macedonia. This Bulgarian policy can have negative consequences as regards both the relations between the two countries and the cause of peace in the Balkans and in Europe. Milika Sundic comments:

Acting from well-known bloc positions--both its own and those of others--Bulgaria tried to undermine Yugoslavia's nonalined position at the ministerial conference in Belgrade, an attempt which proved to be a failure as soon as the next day. Similar attempts were made by Todor Zhivkov in Blagoevgrad on 15 June and by Stanishev, head of the Bulgarian delegation, but these attempts, too, were complete failures.

However, though the Bulgarian attacks on Yugoslavia are completely groundless because the Bulgarian leadership continues to avoid admitting where the essence of the dispute lies, as is also shown by the declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs published on the eve of the ministerial conference, the fact nevertheless remains that this behavior conceals a very dangerous policy pursued by Bulgaria toward Yugoslavia, a policy which in many ways reminds us of the period of the Cominform. There are ample signs that Bulgaria is not alone, a conclusion which can be drawn from the publicity accorded in some of the countries of the so-called socialist community to Todor Zhivkov's speech and to the declaration of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the course of which everything that Yugoslavia stated in its own documents on its relations with Bulgaria was passed over in silence.

This solidarity with Bulgaria has convinced us once more that the bloc mechanisms function successfully whenever it is judged that the moment is suitable for them to do so, regardless of the fact that this kind of false internationalism may be disagreeable to someone else.

Bulgaria tried--and this suits certain forces in the so-called socialist community--to present itself to the world as a country whose peaceful initiatives are not meeting with Yugoslavia's understanding. In fact, what we have here is a premediated attempt to erase the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, and thereby the existence of the Macedonian nations in the name of Marxism-Leninism and the so-called proletarian internationalism, [passage indistinct]

PRC'S HUANG HUA HOSTS DINNER FOR YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

LD280916Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Peking--Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, has given a private dinner in honor of Mirko Ostojic, the Yugoslav ambassador in Peking. The dinner was also attended by diplomats from the Yugoslav Embassy in Peking and officials from the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

On this occasion, views were exchanged, during an informal and cordial conversation, on topical international questions and on promotion of bilateral cooperation between the two friendly countries.

SERBIAN INTERNAL SECRETARY DISCUSSES SECURITY SERVICE

AU2616300Y Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1437 23 Jul 78 pp 10,11 AU

[Dragan Jovanovic report on interview which Viobran Stanojevic, secretary for internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, granted to NIN--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Our citizens have always been interested in the functioning of the security service, its armament and in everything with which it clashes. This interest in the functioning of the organs of the secretariat of internal affairs has been intensified in recent months because of a number of important political events which, among other things, are also accompanied by increased activity of the enemy. Viobran Stanojevic, secretary for internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, submitted a report about this last week to the republican assembly. This was the reason NIN reporters visited and interviewed him on the security service's modernization.

"The favorable security situation must not lull us because the activity of hostile and other socially harmful forces does not cease," Viobran Stanojevic claims. "These forces have long since been identified. What is involved are the fascist and Cominform emigres who, by themselves, do not represent any force. For this reason, these emigres hire themselves to the most reactionary forces abroad. The domestic, concealed enemy of society has also taken this road. The method of struggle has changed. Arch liberals of Djilas' and Mihajlov's type have long since ceased to advocate a multiparty system in their propaganda. Rankovic's supporters, as well as Cominformists whose activity has been prevented by putting out of action the most prominent members Mileta Perovic and Vlada Dapcevic, also no longer agitate for their bureaucratic-statist platform."

Unification of Enemies

"The target of attacks by both kinds of enemies is primarily the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and self-management. What is attacked, therefore, are the most vital parts of the society which, in their view, is the most suitable way for undermining the socio-political system," Stanojevic stressed.

"The nationalists, who have remained the strongest domestic enemies, speak about the development of self-management as 'an ordinary bluff and deception of workers,' Dusan Gligorijevic stressed last week at a session of the city conference of the League of Communists of Belgrade. At this meeting, which adopted a program for implementing the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress, Ratko Butulija also warned of increasingly greater linkage between nationalists of Zagreb and Belgrade, and of a stronger linkage between professors of the faculty of philosophy of Belgrade and Praksis group members. All of them, Butulija stressed, are linked by their deep opposition to socialist self-management and our revolution."

How much money is allocated for the organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs?

"Last year, the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs received 160 million dinars, and this year 200 million dinars. This is sufficient for our most basic needs. However, I must recall Tito's recent words in a talk with us that investment in the means for protecting the working man and his material goods, freedom and our country's independence must never be considered too high," Stanojevic says.

Money will primarily be spent for the modernization of communications, for setting up an integral, closed system, which will make it possible to inform the communal and regional Secretariats of Internal Affairs as soon as possible. The installation of an information computer center, one of the most up to date in the world, is also nearing completion.

Flak vests, shields, the most modern light arms, equipment, radio communications and transport (fast helicopters and armored vehicles) will be acquired for special units of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

In order to more completely perceive the security situation, it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that all foreign intelligence services are permanently oriented toward gathering data which is important for economic, national and other trends, and relations, the mood of our people, the relations between the republics and provinces, the cadre changes in the party, state and military leaderships, the situation in the all-people's defense, the Yugoslav People's Army, the territorial defense and social self-protection and their readiness for the country's defense.

The intelligence services also show noticeable interest in all important political events, such as the 11th LCY Congress and the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia, elections, and the coming conference of ministers of the nonalined countries.

Also evident are efforts by the intelligence services to find new sources of data, as well as abuses of our hospitality.

Also, this year the security service faced great tests (elections, congresses and so forth) and passed all of them. At the end of the month a new test is waiting for it: The ministerial conference in Belgrade, again in the Sava Congress Center.

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